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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Newsman Reports on Time Spent With Chad Guerrilla Forces
(Pierre Devoluy; LE MONDE, 13 Mar 81)..... 1

ANGOLA

- Briefs
CC Full, Candidate Members..... 3

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- 'LE MONDE' Views Central African Presidential Contenders
(Philippe Decraene; LE MONDE, 7 Mar 81)..... 6

CHAD

- Gabonese Reporter Describes Conditions in Capital, Libyan Activities
(L'UNION, 20-22 Jan 81)..... 8

ETHIOPIA

- France Viewed as 'Stabilizing' Influence in Horn
(Jean-Pierre Langeillier; LE MONDE, 12 Mar 81)..... 13

SOMALIA

- Briefs
Food Appeal Issued..... 14

SOUTH AFRICA

- Haig's Call for Antiterrorism Program Welcomed
(SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST, 20 Feb 81)..... 15
- 'MAIL': UN Should Have Given South Africa a Hearing
(RAND DAILY MAIL, 4 Mar 81)..... 16
- Comment on Reagan Policy Toward South Africa
(Various sources, various dates)..... 17

'THE CITIZEN' Comment	
'RAND DAILY MAIL' Cartoon	
Letter to the Editor	
'DIE TRANSVALER' Comment	
Reagan's Mozambique Action Raises South African Policy Question (Aida Parker; THE CITIZEN, 17 Mar 81).....	23
Reportage on Election, Political Developments (THE STAR, 10 Mar 81; RAND DAILY MAIL, 27 Feb, 4 Mar 81).....	24
Treurnicht on Mixed Marriages, by Tony Duigan	
Leak of Wiehahn Report, by Bob Davis	
INP on Military Service, by Don Marshall	
Mavala on 'Terrorist War'	
INP on Integration, by Don Marshall	
Mulder Statement	
SABC Election Coverage, by Helen Zille	
Blacks View PFP, NP Constitutional Policies as Identical (Editorial; THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS, 25 Feb-3 Mar 81).....	29
Business' Responsibility for Black Advancement Discussed (Editorial; RAND DAILY MAIL, 6 Mar 81).....	30
Unions Uniting Against Racially Based Registration (Steven Friedman; RAND DAILY MAIL, 10 Mar 81).....	31
Heunis Pledges Continuing Development Aid to Gazankulu (THE CITIZEN, 14 Mar 81).....	32
Industrial Capacity Use Shows Gains (Simon Willson; RAND DAILY MAIL, 27 Feb 81).....	33
Import-Replacement Efforts in Industry Continuing (SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST, 13 Feb 81).....	34
Briefs	
Black Labor Cooperation Appeal	35
Inkatha Statement on Election	35
Azapo Boycott of Entertainers	35
Kwazulu Corporation Director Resignation	36
Ban on Natal Politician	36
Questioning of PESCO Officers	36
Explosives Factory	36
Army Objectors	37
 ZIMBABWE	
Bulawayo Municipal Elections Postponed (THE HERALD, 17 Mar 81).....	38

Ndiweni, Mandaza Scored for 'Regionalism' (Editorial; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 15 Mar 81).....	40
Nkomo Rejects Civil Conflict, Calls for Unity (THE HERALD, 18 Mar 81).....	42
Zvobgo's Hope: One Political Organisation (THE HERALD, 17 Mar 81).....	43
Mnangagwa Reports Formation of New Battalions (THE HERALD, 14 Mar 81; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 15 Mar 81).....	44
Former Guerrillas Integrated, by Gilbert Mawarire News Welcomed	
All Original Assembly Points Closed (THE HERALD, 17 Mar 81).....	46
Mugabe Advocates More Active Role for Women (THE HERALD, 16 Mar 81).....	48
Mutumbuka: Manual Work To Be Compulsory in All Schools (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 15 Mar 81; THE HERALD, 17 Mar 81).....	49
Must Rely on Own Efforts Students Angry	
British Budget Cuts Mean End of Scholarships (THE HERALD, 14 Mar 81).....	51
Technology Must Spread to Rural Areas Says Sekeramayi (THE HERALD, 14 Mar 81).....	52
Critical Shortage of Skilled Manpower Reported (THE HERALD, 17 Mar 81).....	53
Msiipa Blames Industry for Poaching Technical Staff (THE HERALD, 14 Mar 81).....	55
Talks on Future of Feruka Begin (THE HERALD, 17 Mar 81).....	56
Minorities Urged to Rally Behind Masses (THE HERALD, 16 Mar 81).....	57
Output of Agricultural Syndicate Reported (Tony Coetsee; THE HERALD, 16 Mar 81).....	58
Possible Rationing of Fertilizer Reported (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 15 Mar 81).....	61

Briefs

Danish Aid Mission	63
Poor Harvest in Matabeleland	63
Tobacco Crop	63
Economic Delegation	64
University Enrollment	64
Swedish Aid	64
Unionist Flies to New Delhi	65
Yugoslav Aid Plans	65
Reid-Daly Sues for Damages	65
Sithole Demands	65
Tax Payers	65
Marandellas May Recruit Expatriates	66
Que Que Poll	66
Reactionaries Warned	66
No Opposition to Newman	67
Batonga Gets Aid	67
Vehicle Assembly	67
Black Business Merger	67
Agriculture Company To 'Go Public'	68
New Quarterly	68

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON TIME SPENT WITH CHAD GUERRILLA FORCES

LD161351 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Report by Pierre Devoluy: "The Third Chad War Has Begun and We Will Win It, the FAN Leader Asserts"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In a communique which reached Paris on 8 March FAN leader Hissein Habre calls on the Chadian people to resist the "Libyan conqueror" and asks "peace-loving states" to help Chad "win back its fundamental rights." Pierre Devoluy, a leading Monte Carlo radio reporter, has just spent several weeks with the FAN guerrillas in eastern Chad. He brought back the following report:

I arrived at Iriba, a small FAN-controlled locality, in the early hours of the morning during a meeting to which five commanders had come for orders. They were sitting in a circle in the courtyard of the sub-prefecture--a small ochre-colored fortress. The blankets round their shoulders, the guns between their knees and their rasta hairstyles made the participants look as if they were taking part in an Italian western. The man in charge that day was (Idriss Debbi). This frail young man, a former Chadian Air Force pilot, was trained in France and has never practised his job in his country. He is 25 years old and first assistant to the FAN chief of general staff, and he recounted, almost timidly, how he had the unbelievable responsibility for withdrawing from Ndjamena on 15 December...

"There were," he said, "2,500 armed fighters and 1,000 civilians. All vehicles in the capital were requisitioned. The column left the city at 2000 hours. The first clash took place the next day when Major (Kawadju), leading the vanguard, stumbled on a group of Acyl supporters (note 1) (supporters of Acyl Ahamat, the member of the Ndjamena Government regarded as closest to Libya--LE MONDE editor's note) near (Molto). We completely overwhelmed them. Then we tried to skirt Ati to the north. Our guide took the wrong road and the column got stuck in the sand, wasting 5 days.

"We arrived in the east toward Christmas. When we approached an enemy base we were allowed to pass: 2,500 fighters is an imposing sight. It was not until we reached (Wadi-Djadit) that the first real battle was fought. The Libyans had come from Oum-Chalouba with artillery and Acyl's supporters from Haraz and a strong Libyan armored column came up from Abeche."

The Guerreda Battles

"The FAN split into three groups. The civilians fled into Sudan, and there were not many casualties. The central force fought for half a day then went on to the (Aram-Colle) 'sanctuary.' The third group lost one officer and a few men: they lost their way and Captain (Batraki) reached Biltine 4 days later. Some 16 days after leaving Ndajemena we were left with 2,000 armed fighters who are now divided between the FAN's five battle zones."

When approaching the Kapka mountains where the FAN headquarters has been set up you have to take special precautions. On this occasion we were a long way off and saw two helicopters on patrol. "They are armored MI-24's" the group leader told me. "From now on we will march by night. When we reach the Kapka mountains there will be nothing more to fear because the mountains' magnetic force prevents the aircrafts' instruments from working properly."

At the command post in the Kapka mountains, a real paradise after the dry savanna, I came across the FAN military chiefs gathered round their Vice President (Idriss Miskine) under the mango trees.

"We have cut all the major road networks around Abeche, Biltine and Oum-Chalouba," he explained. "We have evacuated the inhabited areas to prevent the populations suffering the bombing raids and we have redistributed our forces."

"In the five zones which we have set up--Ennedi, Biltine, East (Ouaddai), South (Ouaddai) and East (Salamat)--we have a permanent force of 3,500 well armed and trained men at present. But we are receiving new equipment and intend to arm new units. The fighting has never stopped despite the lies told by Goukouni and the Libyans. The situation is constantly changing, and not to the invader's advantage..."

"In the second half of January the FAN fought some major engagements and then there was the Guerreda battle. On 21 January the Libyans launched a strong attack on the city of Guerreda. They bombarded the eastern district using Stalin's organs. Many civilians were killed. Our forces fell back into the surrounding mountains. They launched a counterattack on 25 January and recaptured the city. This was done by a small group of commandoes, just 12 men, who infiltrated the city and attacked the sub-prefect's former residence at 0400 hours. The entire enemy command was there. There were 20 men. They were sleeping. Eighteen of them were killed and one taken prisoner (he was accidentally left behind in a room when our men left). Another was wounded and died a few minutes later after saying several times: 'I was right, they came back!'"

(Idriss Miskine) added: "Among the bodies we discovered a Cuban, probably the leader, two East Germans of unknown rank, six Libyans, two Sudanese, a Nigerian and a Senegalese...The following night the Libyans came back in force but we had left. Today they are carrying out air patrols over the city, which is deserted."

[Miskine continues] "The tragic thing is that there have been reprisals. We even have very detailed information which a prisoner gave us: The Libyans, who

were furious at this counterattack, arrested 65 civilians in Guereda on 26 January. They were accused of having helped our commando attack. Guereda's new Libyan commander, Capt Khalifah 'Abd al-Ghanim, had them executed on orders from Libyan Colonel Khalifah Haftar, the officer commanding the Abeche armored division. They shot 20 people on 5 February; they shot 27 more in the afternoon of 7 February; 9 the next day and 5 on 9 February. We intend to do all we can to supply proof. Tell people that."

Abeche, A Libyan Stronghold

I was unable to get close enough to the city of Abeche to photograph the airfield as I wished to do. BRDM armored vehicle patrols would have made my civilian guides run too great a risk. However, information gathered among the FAN and refugees in Sudan has made it possible to establish that militarily the Libyans are entrenched in three strongholds of which Abeche is the main one. They have established their camps round the airfield, where three Mig-23 fighters, two TU-22 bombers, two Chinook helicopters, four Mi-8 and Mi-24 and some light aircraft are based.

It appears that every day two Libyan C-130's bring in supplies. Some 30 armored vehicles protect the entire area and Chadians assess this garrison's strength at 2,000 men. It may well be that not all of them are Libyans since the Tripoli Islamic legion often supplies most troops. The Chadian units belonging to the coalition live apart from the Libyans and have few contacts with them. In Abeche, Acyl's supporters have been billeted at police barracks.

"The Libyans do not leave their camps very often but some tragedies have nonetheless occurred," the former Abeche prefect, who has joined the FAN guerrillas, stated. "At the end of January they tried to exchange African financial community francs for dinars. One day, a soldier jumped off a jeep in front of a bank and bought a packet of cigarettes from a child squatting on the sidewalk. The kid refused to accept dinars and tried to take his packet back. The Libyan shot him in the head with his revolver, arousing indignation among the population." I was told this story dozens of times in refugee camps.

Impressive Arsenal

At the end of my long tour I found Hissene Habre at a command post in the interior. He prefers to stop at some place near the border from which he can maintain indispensable contacts with the outside world. Near a well, under a "secco" (thatched canopy), the FAN leaders were studying the latest operation reports while waiting for the temperature to drop. At his side was the commander of the northern sector, a lean man who picked his teeth with a thorn while working out some deadly tactics. Hissene Habre continuously stroked his short beard while pouting like a child. "They are killing one another," he said, showing me an illegible paper, "the Libyans have alienated their best ally, the man who got them to come to Chad-- Ibrahim Youssouf, who was killed with Lieutenant Mahmoud near Abeche on 10 February. He probably knew too much..." Hissene Habre has changed. He no longer wears denims or carries a submachine gun; he wants to be a "political" leader and remake Africa. He is reinventing "dialogue" and rediscovering theses close to those of Samuel Pisar which he has obviously never read.

I understood better the reasons for his optimism when, just before I left Chad, I discovered the arrival of impressive stocks of modern arms. The circuit has now become well established--the old faithful who have remained at their posts abroad centralize resources which, it certainly appears, are being supplied by the Gulf oil-producing states. Credit facilities for arms purchases are offered to anti-Libyan Chadians. Egypt, Morocco and Sudan have often been mentioned in this connection. They have denied this, albeit only feebly, while continuing to give aid and support to the man who is still able to counter Colonel al-Qadhafi.

"It has been said that I will be to Libya what the Polisario is to Morocco but I merely dream about national unity. Write and tell people that I extend my hand to Kamougue (LE MONDE note: "Southern" vice-president in the Njamena coalition government led by Goukouni Oueddei). We have a common enemy. Tell them that the voices of patriots who reject any fait accompli--I believe that this is how Giscard put it--have been raised. Tell them what the Libyan occupation is like. And, finally, tell them that the third Chad war has begun and that we will win it. The people will win it because this is their liberation war," Hissene Habre stated.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

CC FULL, CANDIDATE MEMBERS--The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee held a special meeting from 3 to 4 March, under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party. The Central Committee's special meeting analyzed and reached decisions on a number of party and state issues. The Central Committee approved the national plan for 1981 to be submitted to the People's Assembly. The Central Committee wishes to confirm that among the members elected during the last congress, the following comrades have become full members: Artur Vidal Gomes (Kumbi de Azado); Carlos (Cangulo) Domingos; Domingos Francisco; Domingos Francisco Bartolomeu; Filipe (Quinguengo Madiolou); Joao Henriques Garcia Castelo Branco; Jose Carlos (Elenga) Explosivo; Paulo (Massengo Sentir) and (Cicassa Cassumbi Wassa Neto). The following comrades are candidate members of the Central Committee: Joao Batista Santos; Jacinto Joao Antonio (Tuteno); Lucrecia Alfredo Antonio Francisco; and Luis Sebastiao Mateus. The struggle continues. Victory is certain. Luanda, 5 March 1981, year of discipline and control. [Signed] The Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. [Excerpts] [LD061436 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Mar 81]

CSO: 4401

'LE MONDE' VIEWS CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESIDENTIAL CONTENDERS

LD161135 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Mar 81 p 6

[Report by Philippe Decraene: "The Multiplicity of Presidential Candidates Plays Into Mr Dacko's Hands"]

[Text] The multiplicity of candidates for the presidential election in the Central African Republic [CAR], which is supposed to take place 15 March, plays into the hands of the outgoing president, Mr David Dacko. Furthermore, both the presence of French military units in CAR's capital and Bouar and the fact that his rivals have practically no material resources work in favor of former Emperor Bokassa's personal adviser.

Mr Dacko, who was reinstated as president on 20 September 1979 following "Operation Barracuda," is not unaware of the fact that, irrespective of the size of the movement opposing the present regime, the recent strengthening of the French military contingent in his country is likely to alarm the opposition.

Like David Dacko himself, most of his rivals were involved with the former imperial regime but, unlike him, they lack the propaganda facilities to which his office gives him access. Consequently, it is difficult to see what real chances of success men like Sylvestre Bangui, the present leader of the Central African People's Rally (CPR), who was promoted general under the empire, or Ange Patasse, who when he was prime minister prepared the coronation circus in close cooperation with the French Government, can have. The last but one prime minister of the defunct empire who now leads the movement for the liberation of the Central African People (MPC), is especially discredited because he has long appeared in the eyes of his fellow countrymen to be very close to Colonel al-Qadhafi.

Idi Lala is also believed to be a supporter of the Tripoli leaders, who are very unpopular in Bangui, where people have been shocked by the Chad events. Idi Lala--a former spokesman for Abel Goumba, leader of the Ubangi Patriotic Front (FPU)--who formed his own party before declaring himself candidate, visited Tripoli less than 1 month ago. The prospects of such men as Adama Tamboux, National Assembly president when the country achieved independence, and former justice minister Francois Gueret, who was dismissed by President Dacko last year, are hardly better.

Henri Madio, the emperor's last prime minister, who signed the request for French military intervention against him, is a special case. Founder of the Progressive Republic Party (PRP), he is an especially intelligent and able man. Appointed vice president of the republic following "Operation Barracuda" and, later, dismissed from office by President Dacko, who was afraid of his intrigues, he now seems to be too unpopular among the youngest strata of the population to run for the presidency with any chance of success.

There remain two more serious competitors--Francois Pehoua and Abel Koumba--even though of all candidates Mr Pehoua is the closest to the outgoing president. This banker who scorns any political label and is a high official at the headquarters of the Central Bank of the Central African States (BCEAC in Yaounde), is reputedly both an able and an honest man. He maintains excellent relations with private circles abroad and is believed to have the support of the French Government. In short, it is believed in Paris that in the event of Mr Dacko's falling ill, Mr Pehoua would represent an excellent alternative.

Despite the aura surrounding him Mr Abel Koumba, who is in no way compromised with the former emperor and his friends since he spent 18 years in exile, has only a narrow margin for maneuver. It is true that as an international official, he is in relatively easy circumstances but any financial resources which he may have are strictly personal. His reputation as an intransigent nationalist, which constitutes his main asset, makes it impossible for him to ask for foreign aid. By standing for office, the former vice-chairman of the Ubangi-Shari (nowadays the CAR) Government Council is seeking to prepare himself and his political allies for the parliamentary elections next April rather than to become president.

CSO: 4400

GABONESE REPORTER DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN CAPITAL, LIBYAN ACTIVITIES

Libreville L'UNION in French 20, 21, 22 Jan 81

[Article: "I Return from Chad"]

[20 Jan 81 p 5]

[Text] Here we are at Kousseri, a locality situated at almost the extreme north of Cameroon. From Maroua to Kousseri the road was long and tiring. However, considering the times in which we live, the route through Cameroon is now the most secure for a trip to Ndjamena. The stop-over at Kousseri permits us to take the pulse of the current leaders across the border. In fact, there is nothing more than the Chari River separating Kousseri from Ndjamena.

Here we are then at Kousseri. It is 2000 hours. Lights everywhere, anxious men, soldiers. On the other side there is Ndjamena sleeping in the darkness.

Electricity has been scarce for a long time in the Chadian capital. When they arrived, however, the Libyans brought in a few electrical generating units which are lighting up Farcha, President Koukouni Oueddei's quarters, over there on the left. Tomorrow I shall go to Ndjamena. I tell my companions and the Chadian refugees about my plans. "You are Gabonese? Impossible! That is very dangerous for you after President Bongo's position statements," they tell me. "Yes, but I am a journalist!" My naivete baffles them. In spite of everything a solution must be found. It comes from an old Chadian teacher. "You know, they are not very intelligent over there." About midnight, after long negotiations I am able to borrow an identity card with a face which resembles mine very little but fortunately has prominent jaws like mine. I have changed my nationality. I become a native of the Cameroonian department of Ntem. All's fair in love and war....

Here we are on the Chadian side of the Chari. About 10 young people around 15 years of age are bathing entirely naked, without embarrassment. I look at them with surprise. The boatman advises discretion. He is right. Russian assault rifles, safety levers off, are lying over the clothes of those adolescents which resemble military uniforms. They are Mr Koukouni's shock brigades of elite sharpshooters. They do not like to be looked at and like even less to be spoken to. Many of them have never been to school and they hide their ignorance under an evil silence while they roll their eyes or dangerously lift their weapons. That looks promising.

If by chance they pass to one side of you, you will notice the scars on their forearms. Each scar represents a man dropped at a distance of more than 20 meters and in front of witnesses. This is one way like many others to get yourself a cardinal's hat. They often play this "game" on civilians who try to reach the Cameroonian side of the river in a canoe. The Libyan contingent, which has instilled a certain amount

of discipline, has saved several innocent lives. Those young fanatics who know only the language of arms will be one of the problems of tomorrow's Chad.

Here is Chad. Several days after their victory, certain members of the FAP (People's Armed Forces) have not yet understood the need to take a bath. That has the further advantage of keeping on their bodies the conqueror's uniform, dirty though it may be, as long as possible. "Papera!" I hold out "my" identity card. This man is visibly embarrassed. "What are you?" he asks. "Cameroonian!" He pulls out a fountain pen and tries to sign the card. I stop his gesture in time and by miracle succeed in recovering the document. At a few paces from us, two Libyans, jeering, watch this scene without saying anything. They were probably the only ones that I would see.

And where are they, those Libyans? You don't see them anywhere in Ndjamena. Complete discretion. But it was impossible for me to go to the airport or to the residence of President Goukouni. All routes leading to those two places are guarded by the FAP. "Above all, do not insist," the canoe man had advised me. Yes, one must not insist. Those men have too fine a hair-trigger. They fire long bursts into the air when one of them has pulled off a good practical joke. The result is that the streets in Ndjamena are strewn with cartridge-cases of all calibers.

Ndjamena! Such a spectacle is not conceivable except in the cinema. Pompeii! You pinch yourself. You think you are dreaming. Ndjamena no longer exists. It would be necessary to tear almost everything down in order to reconstruct it. I have not seen a single house intact in this city which used to be beautiful with its colonial masonry buildings. The Chadian capital must be spoken of in the past tense. More than a century of construction brought to nothing in a few months by the very children of the country. Unbelievable!

Big yawning holes cover all the walls of the presidential mansion. On Independence Square it was bloodshed. Some riddled and stained uniforms are still strewn over the ground. Here the battle was over the control of Koufra, also known as the 13 April Camp. Between the protagonists the Ndjamena cathedral stood. It burned. Only one wall is still standing. All the money of the Chadian Church will not be enough to restore it. Besides, it is a better idea to raze everything. That will be easier. The Swedish Consulate caught fire. The Texaco Station blew up. The judges who felt secure beside Camp Koufra have no longer either a palace or justice. And all the evil-doers of Ndjamena are left without judicial pigeon-holes. The combatants have burned the files. And besides, it will not be the day after tomorrow when normal justice is again rendered in Chad. The K... (Kalashnikov) is still speaking its language of death there. Accounts are still to be settled. Sometimes there is a killing only to enable one man to seize his little comrade's motorcycle.

[21 Jan 81, p 5]

[Text] A single exception to this raid, the mosque! No sinful salvo has stained its holy walls. Its minarets stand higher than ever in Ndjamena's sky. It is true that it is no longer located alongside what used to be Camp Koufra. But even so!

It was at Camp Koufra where the war produced one of its miracles: to give an inventive killing inspiration to the men. Faced with the Stalin organs of Goukouni,

Hisssein Habre's fighters manufactured a kind of "Big Bertha" like those of the 1914 war between the French and the Germans. They mounted a turret on an enormous and solid earth-moving machine. They added to it a recoilless cannon. The blade served as a shield. And forward march! The cannon did not give the hopeful results and the soldiers smothered in the armored turret. They penetrated the wall of the camp. Confusion was total among the FAN (Northern Armed Forces). The southern soldiers of Colonel Kamougue poured through that breach. Evil tongues say that that was their only capture in combat with the FAN of Hisssein, thanks to the FAP "engineers".

However, what is not said about Kamougue and his troops in Ndjamena and in Kousseri?

In fact, where are they? Only children are seen in the deserted streets laying down the law. At any rate, are these the kids who made up the Chadian forces of General Malloum? Almost all the old people from that time followed their leader, Mr Kamougue. A young secondary student, who has been using a K... for many months in order to write something besides letters and numbers, shows you with the aid of the barrel of his rifle the southern direction. Yes, the troops of the colonel do not like the ambience of the capital and certain faces, according to what is said, do not look at them. You will find them at the bridge over the Chari which leads to the south. They seem to be disciplined, less extravagant than the young people in the city and more antipathetic. These are the real warriors who know what war is. Some of them fought the rebels under Tombalaye and Malloum. They have endured the fire of Goukouni and Habre. They align themselves with Goukouni in order to fight Habre. The southerners installed at Kousseri say that they are not optimistic concerning the future, even the immediate future. In any case, it is no longer the FAN that Colonel Kamougue's forces are waiting for at the Shagoua Bridge, blocking the route to the south.

In spite of the communique by the Council of Ministers—a council, they say, demanded by Colonel Kamougue so that President Goukouni might explain exactly what he did and signed in Tripoli—the tension does not seem to have lowered in Chad among Hisssein Habre's conquering tendencies. However, the communique that underlines that "a fusion between the two countries can only be the result of the freely expressed will of the two peoples concerned," is not reassuring. The communique also reaffirms "attachment to the Lagos Agreement which expressly excludes maintenance of bases by foreign countries on Chadian national territory."

However, what legal authority will say when maintenance begins?

In Kousseri, where more than 100,000 Chadians live, confidence in President Goukouni is alive. I have met combatants of his Popular Armed Forces in the camp located at the stock-raising center where they are taken care of, and where they had unfriendly opinions in his regard. One of them did not arrive at that conclusion in a round-about way: "If it is confirmed that Goukouni has sold our country to Gadhafi, we will take up arms against Goukouni and the Libyan forces. Goukouni knows us...."

The FAN, who never speak of defeat but rather of resting, have become discreet. Hisssein Habre has always been accused of sowing dissention, his forces have been withdrawn for the moment; it will be seen how the other tendencies will build up Chad within the agreement. An intellectual who has been living in Kousseri for nine months adds: "You know, Gadhafi reads the Koran a great deal, where love for one's neighbor is spoken of, but it is not really for the beauty of our eyes that he has

sent his troops to Chad. And it is not Goukouni who will tell them to leave. Besides, these are Gadhafi's soldiers who are standing guard over him now....what is sure, is that every analysis on the future of Chad which excludes Hisssein Habre is false."

[22 Jan 81, p 5]

[Text] However, where is he, H.H. the only responsible and capable leader in Chad, as the FAN say? No one knows exactly. Some people will tell you that he is in Cameroon between Kousseri and Maroua. Some speak of Gabon, others of Sudan. Finally, those young FAN who don't see in him anything but an exceptional individual say that he is in the mountains toward Abeche. "Perhaps," a FAP [People's Armed Forces] soldier says, "that irresponsible individual doesn't feel comfortable except in a rebellion, in the middle of the bush."

That opinion is far from being shared by a large number of Chadians and foreign observers assembled at Kousseri. A Cameroonian officer declares that on the military level, if Hisssein Habre had disposed of only half of the material and troops that face him, he would have come out on top.

It is necessary to have faith in order to know whether to fight and resist. I sincerely believe that the men of Mr Habre know why they are fighting. And that would not be only a base material interest.

Chadian civilians, even FAP sympathizers, recognize the discipline and the order which prevailed on Mr Habre's side. Besides, those who lived in his zone are the only ones who have been able to recover their businesses and take them to Cameroon. "On our side," a FAN soldier said, "Every looter was executed."

But this good army has one defect. The FAN instructors forgot one chapter while training their pupils: prisoners of war. Among them they did not exist. Scattered bones, many human skulls lie behind their camp. I saw them. A young FAN soldier fiercely recites to me a Chadian proverb: "In wartime, do everything, provided always that it be somebody else's mother who weeps." Has the application of this proverb been made only by Hisssein Habre's forces? Many weeks after their victory, the government forces do not seem to wish to bring up that subject. It is taboo. And however, the two sides did take prisoners. At this moment they are bringing up certain brave people who cross the river to visit the rear of Hisssein Habre's residence where those executions are carried out. However, no one has been authorized to see the surroundings of the "Senghor" and "Nobuto" villas occupied by President Goukouni and Vice President Kamougue. And how can it believe that in the course of a war where birds were considered as spies (by witchcraft) and shot out of the sky, they did not cause "the mother of another person to weep" in both camps, even the mother of a prisoner?

At Kousseri, I saw only mothers who were resigned. They are no longer waiting. However, where is Hisssein Habre? It is with an indifferent and contentious shrug that some people close to the provincial government answer. They lie. No one is indifferent to the "loss" of Mr Habre. It seems like President Goukouni is openly covering his secret services with violent insults so that they will tell him exactly where "that rebel is and what he is still plotting." Because in both

Ndjamena and Kousseri, no one is kidding himself. Habre will come back. His retreat was too perfect to be considered a real defeat. And his miraculous disappearance makes people even more afraid.

The Chadian refugees at Kousseri have not looked for many solutions. They are staying there where they are. "The war is not over." A strange phenomenon, every morning some Chadians go home to pick up a goat, some pots, a dog or a suitcase which has been hidden away in the thickets to take them...to Cameroon. "The war is not over, believe me. We know Hisssein Habre. He is stubborn, ambitious and keeps a grudge. He will not forgive. Do you know that when Tombalbaye was threatening to have his entire family executed, he answered: 'I don't give a damn.' He will come back, he will come back."

In any case, the PAN travel to Kousseri with a great deal of assurance. They say that they are resting, a voluntary rest.

One of them declares to me in a rather forceful way that when the moment comes all of them will know where to find one another to take up the combat again and make the racist Libyans flee across our borders. "All of them repeat by heart the latest and famous phrases of Hisssein Habre's:

"The millions of Chadians will be able to defeat Libyan imperialism and its lackeys'."

It is possible. However, the job will not be easy. In fact, every day large Libyan cargo planes land at Ndjamena armored vehicles, arms of all calibers, ammunition and members of the "African force operating in Libya" which, for the moment, is operating chiefly in Chad.

The countries which would like to help Chad not become a Libyan protectorate should act quickly, very quickly.

12,116
CSO: 4400

FRANCE VIEWED AS 'STABILIZING' INFLUENCE IN HORN

Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Excerpts] Nairobi--Olivier Stirn, French state secretary for foreign affairs, will visit Ethiopia on 12 March. This is the first time a member of a Western government has paid an official visit to Addis Ababa since the beginning of the Soviet-Cuban military intervention in Ethiopia and this country's diplomatic alignment with the USSR. Despite the obvious ideological differences between the two countries, a political dialogue has continued in recent years.

In the Western camp, France is perceived as a privileged partner by the Ethiopians because of its responsibilities in Africa and the Indian Ocean. Its attitude towards Addis Ababa seems less rigid and less partial than that of the United States. Paris has always maintained a prudent position in the conflict opposing Ethiopians and Somalis on the Ogaden issue. Moreover, while considering that the Eritrean rebellion is an internal Ethiopian affair, France has repeatedly stated that it would wish for a political solution such as one of a federal nature.

The reserve and the desire for moderation shown by Paris are notably dictated by the presence, in Djibouti, of 45,000 French soldiers. This young republic remains the principal overseas anchoring point of French military power. The Soviets in Addis Ababa never neglect an opportunity to denounce this presence. However, Ethiopian leaders seem to have accepted it without difficulty, even if they do not proclaim it too loudly in deference to the sensitivities of their powerful protector.

In their eyes, France seems to play a "stabilizing" role in this strategic area. They doubtlessly do not wish to see the entire Horn of Africa subjected to the influence of the two superpowers. Additionally, relations between Ethiopia and Djibouti have significantly improved. Bilateral negotiations are underway to settle the last difference in regard to the old Franco-Ethiopian railroad.

CSO: 4400

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

FOOD APPEAL ISSUED--The Somalian Government issued on Sunday 8 March an international appeal for food donations in order to satisfy its 1981 needs. Considering the seriousness of the drought and the presence of hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Ogaden, the food deficit for this year has been estimated at 470,000 tons of cereals. The two large rivers in the country, the Schebele and the Juba, are practically dry. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 81 p 6]

CSO: 4400

HAIG'S CALL FOR ANTITERRORISM PROGRAM WELCOMED

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 20 Feb 81 p 27

[Reprint of RAPPORT editorial 15 February titled: "Terrorism"]

[Text]

At last the West's most powerful nation has also realised that terrorism is the despicable disease of our time as the new US Secretary of State said this week. General Haig appealed for a joint, concentrated programme by the US and its allies to eliminate terrorism.

And at the disarmament conference in Europe the US warned that it would hit back. Countries harbouring and training terrorists could expect counter-action.

It remains to be seen whether the American warning will result in greater understanding for South Africa's point of view and similar warnings from this end.

Countries overseas talk a different language where this evil is concerned. When terrorists strike in South Africa they are called "freedom fighters".

It's time the truth was admitted.

People who try to achieve political ends through violence against civilians and civilian targets are terrorists. plain and simple. Nothing more.

And as far as that's concerned, South Africa is coping with terror from both left and right. While the ANC is exploding bombs in the street, the Wit Kommando is blowing up offices.

That terror is coming from both extremes should make the outside world realise that South Africa is indeed moving along the middle road to peaceful reform. Had there been no change, the Wit Kommando would have rejoiced, not planted bombs!

It's a good thing the West is making a move towards joint action against terrorism. Even if it doesn't help South Africa, it should at least not complain when we strike hard to stamp out the "despicable disease within and beyond our borders".

Johannesburg A — February 15

'MAIL': UN SHOULD HAVE GIVEN SOUTH AFRICA A HEARING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Widening the Poles on Namibia"]

[Text]

THEATRICAL and dangerous though we find Mr Pik Botha's brand of diplomatic rhetoric to be, his outbursts over events at the United Nations on Monday do have substance.

The bid by South Africa to be readmitted to the General Assembly may be viewed in two lights: as a futile attempt (wittingly or unwittingly) to kick against a door that was closed to the Government in 1974 on the grounds that it did not represent the majority of people in South Africa. Or as a genuine mission to gain entry to the world forum to talk about ways of solving the vexed issue of South West Africa.

Either scenario may be argued differently. One might say, for example, that the South African delegation must have known it would be refused a hearing and was merely looking for political gain by even trying.

On the other hand, the procedure by which South Africa was excluded from the General Assembly for a third time was certainly contrary to the UN Charter. The

Nationalists may not represent a majority in the country. But does the Soviet Politburo, which enjoys a "favoured nation" status in the Assembly? Or any number of tin-pot regimes that spring to mind?

And the fact is that any solution on Namibia would of necessity have to involve South Africa. That is grist to Mr Botha's argument. Which is: why has a vitally interested party and mentor, which wants only to see an end to the Namibian crisis, been excluded from a special debate among world powers that purports to be seeking that end?

What happens next is anybody's guess. But one thing is certain. Whatever prospect existed before Monday that the South African Government might be persuaded to accept the UN peace plan — even if it effectively meant handing over to Swaps — will be eroded by this latest development.

Equally, the apparent hardening of attitudes on the other side — particularly among countries like West Germany — can only be bad news for all of us who live in Southern Africa.

COMMENT ON REAGAN POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Friendly U.S."]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Reagan has pledged that the US will
"not abandon South Africa."

He recognises our strategic position.

He appreciates the fact that we have stood beside
the US in every war it has fought.

He considers us a friendly country.

He knows we are trying to resolve our problems.

And he says, in effect, let's help South Africa
along — not hammer it like President Carter did.

That he does not support apartheid goes without
saying. But that he does not prescribe to us what
we must do to end it is also self-evident.

Mr Reagan, speaking in a television interview, was
asked about a statement by his nominee as
Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights,
Dr Ernest Lefever, that "we should not be
concerned with South Africa's racial policies,
but should make the country a full-fledged
partner of the US in the struggle against
communist expansion."

While President Reagan made it clear that the
US should not "drop all concern for human
rights in South Africa," he added: "I think that
there is a failure in this country — maybe for
political reasons — to recognise how many Black
and White people in South Africa are trying to
remove apartheid, and the steps they have taken
and the gains they have made.

"As long as there is a sincere and honest effort
being made, based on our own experience in our
own land, it would seem to me that we should be
trying to be helpful."

Essential

America's human rights policy had, in the past, been selective, condemning some countries with limited human rights while trying to improve relations with others in which there were no rights at all.

"Can we again take the other course? Can we abandon a country that has stood beside us in every war that we have ever fought, a country that strategically is essential to the free world in its production of minerals that we all must have?"

No clearer statement could be made than that. Yet the Proffed mouthpiece in Johannesburg talks about "qualified friendship from Mr Reagan," and asks: "But what if proof of meaningful change is lacking? For how long will, or can, America then remain friendly?"

We believe, from his remarks, that President Reagan is well aware of our problems and what we are doing to resolve them; that he is not looking for any specific meaningful changes; that he will be helpful in whatever steps we take; that he will talk to us instead of shout like Mr Carter did; that he will use America's self-interest, rather than human rights, as the yardstick for determining his policies, and that he will remain friendly to South Africa for as long as he is President of the United States.

As a newspaper, we have always stressed that it is what we do, in our own way and for our own reasons, to meet the aspirations of all our peoples, of whatever race, colour or creed, that will determine our future.

Great importance

But the support and friendship of a country like the United States, a superpower and the leader of the West, will be of immense importance in encouraging the changes that must come.

That is why we are delighted that in President Reagan there is a man who can view our struggles with the sympathy and understanding they need.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said: "It is good to know that the leader of the free world acknowledges and appreciates the strategic importance of South Africa in a realistic way." And we agree with that sentiment.

There is one further aspect of President Reagan's interview that impresses us. It is this: "In the last few years we were selective with regard to human rights.

"We took countries that were pro-Western, that were maybe authoritarian in government but not totalitarian, more authoritarian than we would like, did not meet all our principles of what constitutes human rights — and we punished them.

"At the same time we were claiming detente with countries where there are no civil, no human rights."

And he described the Soviet Union as the greatest violator of human rights, with Cuba going along with it.

Readers of The Citizen will recall that in our opposition to President Carter's weak-kneed and hypocritical policies, this is exactly the view we took.

Thank goodness America now has a President as perceptive, well-informed and friendly as Mr Reagan.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Cartoon

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Mar 81 p 8

[Text]

PEACE PIPERS

By Bob Connolly



Letter to the Editor

Johannesburg **DAILY MAIL** in English 6 Mar 81 p 8

[Letter to the editor]

[Text]

HOW ironic that South Africa's support for the Allies in the two World Wars should be cited by President Reagan as the main reason why the United States should be more favourably disposed towards the Republic in future. Ironic because one thing the Nats have been proud of down the years is that they did not fight for the Allies in those wars.

Leaders like Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster did their utmost to impede South Africa's war effort, while Dr Diederichs, Mr Eric Louw and others were known to cheer Nazi victories. Mr P. W. Botha did not join up, although of military age and presumably in good health.

True, South Africa fought for the UN forces in Korea, but our contribution was just one fighter squadron. It was nothing like the 800 000 ser-

vicesmen and women whom the old Union Party contributed to the Second World War, while its losses, though sad, were very small indeed compared with the more than 15 000 dead suffered by loyal South Africa in the two World Wars — and I stress the word "loyal".

South Africa must be glad that it is today reaping the benefits of their sacrifices.

And to think that for the first 15 years of their reign, Nationalist Defence Ministers and service bigwigs habitually refused to attend the annual memorial services to our dead, or the other ceremonies honouring our part in the World Wars. Now at last they may appreciate the sacrifices of the loyalists. —

DOUGLAS ALEXANDER,
Fortyfourteen No. 11, 98
Coral Island, York Ave. Be-
res, Jhb.

'DIE TRANSVALER' Comment

Pretoria **SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST** in English 27 Feb 81 p 21

[Report of 'DIE TRANSVALER' editorial of 24 February titled: "Complacent Dreams About Reagan"]

[Text]

Many South Africans are adopting an alarmingly complacent attitude towards the new strategic "safety" which is believed to have befallen us because of the Reagan victory in the USA. After all, the realistic and firm policies of the Reagan Administration are supposed to stem the tide of Soviet imperialism wherever it chooses to expand.

Too many people feel that with Reagan in Washington we have nothing to worry about, and when Mr P. W. Botha and other members of the Cabinet warn of the Russian danger,

complacent people are apt to say that it is yet another false alarm and that false alarms are being raised too frequently.

Russian warships have appeared on the Mozambiquan coast and, according to information received, even more will arrive. This ought to be sufficient evidence for every South African to realise that the Government's warnings are well founded.

The disturbing factor we all have to face is that the Reagan Administration, unfortunately, is not yet ready for a full-scale confrontation, despite signs that it will take a stronger stand against Russian expansionism. Our Washington Bureau reported only yesterday that the American military was not at all in a satisfactory state of readiness for such an action.

In addition, we must bear in mind that because of the American military weakness and the options facing Mr Reagan, it is unlikely that he will come to the rescue of a country with an international political image like ours. His promises in Europe — in Poland for instance — will be more meaningful to him.

It is therefore of cardinal importance to create better racial relations within South Africa, institute general reforms and maintain a healthy relationship with our neighbouring states. We simply cannot afford to turn a blind eye, hoping that Mr Reagan will come to the rescue.

Johannesburg A — February 24

REAGAN'S MOZAMBIQUE ACTION RAISES SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY QUESTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by Alda Parker]

[Text]

HITTING Samora Machel's increasingly precarious regime where it hurts most, the US has decided to hold up \$5-million in food aid for Mozambique because of what the State Department describes as "provocative political acts against American citizens".

It is largely a symbolic act. The US, either directly or through contributions to various relief agencies, provides Mozambique with about \$60-million in food aid a year, so a \$5-million cut is modest enough.

Nevertheless, as may be expected, Radio Mozambique is already screaming blue murder about "cruel, inhuman, imperialistic American aggression, aimed at pregnant women and starving children".

Significant

Be that as it may, this is a significant further link in the Reagan Administration's developing Southern African policies.

For the first time in decades, the Americans are standing up to those states which threaten them with the most harm.

Mr Reagan and his Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, have made it clear they want the Russians, Cubans and East Germans out of Africa.

As such they are beginning to turn the screws ever tighter on those Lusitanian countries in Africa — Angola, Mozambique and, to a lesser extent, Guinea-Bissau — providing sanctuary for large Eastern bloc military machines.

The warning went out last week that Mr Reagan would seek to restore US support, even if on a covert footing, for the pro-western Unita-FNLA movements in Angola. Now comes the clamp down on food aid for Mozambique.

The use of the food weapon is particularly interesting.

Mischief

That's why the Americans are taking such stern action, trying to undercut Machel's potential for still further mischief.

So back to that controversial question. How are we going to play this thing? Must the Americans make all the gestures, while we continue to provide sustenance for our enemies? Will Mr Reagan not be a very puzzled man if we don't provide some "evidence of solidarity" on our part?

For, finally, it is the RSA which from the word go has kept Machel in power. We have provided his principal form of foreign exchange by operating his railways and harbours for him. We employ his men at our mines. We have pushed through food to keep his people alive. Are we going to continue as his main economic prop?

That's an argument that has waged for five years now. Today it is at a head. The decision — "Do you feed your enemies?" — will be one of the most critical South Africa will have to make this year.

REPORTAGE ON ELECTION, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Treurnicht on Mixed Marriages

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Tony Duigan]

[Text] Thabazimbi--The Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts will not be removed from the virtues book, the Transvaal National Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, told a meeting of about three hundred people in his Waterberg constituency.

In a speech defending NP policy against accusations made by the INP, Dr Treurnicht supported the Prime Minister's twelve point plan and said it fitted in perfectly with the principles of the NP as laid down in 1948.

"We, the members of the Cabinet, decided to reformulate these principles."

"For two days we sat around the table and discussed and argued before coming up with the twelve point plan. And I underwrite it."

Dr Treurnicht conceded that in the application of the twelve point plan it was possible to have different interpretations.

In his defence of the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts, Dr Treurnicht said that in a mixed country like South Africa there were occasions when a person's race classification could be changed. "But this does not mean the removal of race classification," he said.

Leak of Wiehahn Report

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Bob Davis]

[Text]

The unpublished sixth report of the Wiehahn Commission into labour matters is rapidly becoming a National Party hot potato in 14 mining constituencies where INP supporters are presenting their version of it.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Pienie Botha, is on record as saying that anyone who leaked the contents of the report was committing an offence under the Commissions Act.

But the NP parliamentary candidates for Rustenburg. Dr M Veldman said prosecutions were not envisaged.

The Attorney General stated that the HNP pamphlet had not been brought to his notice and the Director General of Manpower Utilisation, Professor van der Merwe, said all he could do was to draw attention to the Minister's statement on the matter.

A Westonsburg businessman, Mr Beardman Muller, confirmed recently that 70 000 of the pamphlets had been printed by the HNP. He said not only were they on public display, but in addition a copy would be shown to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, when he addresses a National Party meeting in Rustenburg on March 17.

"We want the Prime Minister to tell us whether blacks are to be allowed to have blasting certificates on the mines," Mr Muller said.

He said two policemen had come to his shop and had seen the pamphlet but had not done anything about it.

"The pamphlet quotes from the sixth Wiehahn Commission report," he claimed.

Dr Veldman said the National Party position was that there would be no changes to the working conditions of white miners until discussions had taken place with their authorised union representatives.

He said it was Government policy to maintain peace and stability in the labour field.

(Report by R. D. Davis, 47 Sauer St., Johannesburg.)

HNP on Military Service

Johannesburg **RAJD DAILY MAIL** in English 4 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Don Marshall]

[Text 2]

THABAZIMBI — The Government was using military national service to condition young South Africans into accepting racial integration. Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, said in Thabazimbi this week.

He said black and white soldiers were being treated in the same wards at the military hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte.

"Speak to our young men when they return from the border and they will tell you that they had to share tents and had to shower with black soldiers."

He said these practices weakened the white man's moral fortitude, because his patriotism could never be the same as the black person's.

The HNP leader was addressing a political meeting in the opening phase of a campaign in which he hopes to wrest the Waterberg constituency from the sitting National Party MP, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

He said a victory at the polls for the HNP in the General Election in April would signal a return to traditional NP policies — the Verwoerdian ideals of strict racial segregation.

Attacking Government moves to narrow the wage gap between white and black workers, he said whites were resigning from the police force because of low salaries and because blacks were being promoted over their heads.

"The Government's path is away from racial discrimination — otherwise known as apartheid — and, for them, racial integration is the only course open.

"From this, there can be only one logical conclusion — political integration."

He said the Nationalist Government was preparing people to accept mixed marriages and the scrapping of the Immorality Act.

The General Election was called to cover up the Right-wing uprising against the Government and to win the Nats more time, he said.

"There has been an explosion in this country, and the whites now realise that they are being sold out step by step," said Mr Marais, referring to Government moves to eliminate racially discriminatory practices.

"We are discarding our moral standards in order to become internationally accepted," he said.

Replying to a question, Mr Marais said that an I/NP government in South Africa would cut food and fuel supplies to African countries to the north which harboured terrorists.

"Terrorism is barbarism in its worst form, and we would win the respect of the world if we cut food and fuel supplies and severed our transport links if these countries did not respond."

An I/NP government would use the country's "military might" to sweep terrorists from neighbouring countries, he added.

Referring to the traditional apartheid policies projected by Dr Verwoerd and other Nationalist prime ministers before him, Mr Marais said "Time is on our side. If we stand firm for another few years, apartheid will stand out like a beacon to the rest of the world."

(Report by D. G. H. Marais via the S.A. Building Press to Pretoria)

Marais on 'Terrorist War'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

ELLISRAS — The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, has expressed doubts about "the Government's ability to end the terrorist war."

Mr Marais told an audience of 250 in the Waterberg constituency, "South Africa will go the same way as the rest of Africa if the Government goes to the conference table instead of ending the war swiftly."

He said the Government's "unnecessary spending" in the homelands would result in "a total change of the present social order."

Mr Marais is opposing the Transvaal NP leader, Dr A P Treurnicht.

(Report by D. G. H. Marais via the S.A. Building Press to Pretoria)

IBP on Integration

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Don Marshall]

[Text]

THE Government has decided already to bring coloureds back into Parliament on a separate voters roll, claims Mr Jaap Marais, the Herstigte Nasionale Party leader.

The National Party should issue an election manifesto before the General Elections so that voters could see what changes were planned during the next five years, he said.

"In the past 10 years we have had three dishonest elections where the Government projected IBP policies beforehand, and followed Proq policies afterwards — they never had a mandate from the people to do so," Mr Marais told a meeting in Nyctroom at the weekend.

He was launching his bid to topple Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal NP leader, from the Waterburg parliamentary seat.

Mr Marais also criticised the Government for giving white taxpayers' money to black townships for the building of houses.

"Soon we will not talk about Mr P W Botha's constitution of states, but a constitution of common policy."

Mr Marais said the Government had secret plans to integrate the races: job reservation, the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts would disappear, and influx control would be relaxed. This meant blacks and whites would be able to marry.

"Is the Government going to create separate living areas for them? No, they will live in white areas, marry in white churches, and their children will attend white schools," he said.

The Human Sciences Research Council, he added, was currently conducting a survey in Pretoria which included

questions about white attitudes to aspects of mixed education.

Saying he was quoting from the survey questionnaire, he said the public was being asked what its attitude would be to blacks using sports facilities at white schools, if they had none at their own schools.

The public was also being asked how they would react to teachers from other ethnic groups being used to overcome teacher shortages, when and if they occurred.

White attitudes were also being tested on the issue of white schools, which had been closed because of depopulation in the plateland, being handed over to blacks.

The process of integration, was going on across the full spectrum of society in South Africa, said Mr Marais. "The white man is being pushed out in favour of the black man."

(Report by D. Marshall, Van der Merwe Building, Johannesburg, 9 March 1981.)

Mulder Statement

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

Dr Connie Mulder called on conservative Dr Andries Treurnicht last night to "get rid of the leftist gang" that was wrecking the National Party.

Dr Mulder predicted that if the Cabinet were to choose a new Prime Minister tomorrow it would pick either Mr P W Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, or Mr Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs.

"If one of them is chosen, the NP will move downhill even faster," he said.

Dr Mulder said Dr Treurnicht, the Transvaal NP leader, had no hope of imposing rightwing

control on the NP from within, nor of becoming Prime Minister in an overwhelmingly vertigte Cabinet.

The only Minister who would support Dr Treurnicht was the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Hartzenberg, he said.

Dr Mulder described Dr Treurnicht as "a good man who when pressured by the Prime Minister just lies down."

Dr Mulder was addressing a 300-strong election meeting in Randfontein, the seat he is contesting for the NCP.

The meeting without dissent, passed a vote of

confidence in Dr Mulder, in strong contrast with a sincipy meeting at the same venue last week by Dr Treurnicht.

Dr Treurnicht drew about 600 people but many were hostile and a hurried vote of confidence was far from unanimous.

Dr Mulder said last night the P W Botha Government could only be beaten from without.

A united conservative front of English speakers and Afrikaans-speaking people would form the majority of voters in the country, he said.

(Report by D. Borne, 67 Bona Street, Johannesburg.)

SABC Election Coverage

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 27 Feb 81 p 5

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Mr Dave Dalling, Opposition spokesman on the media, yesterday called on the SABC board to reconsider its recent decision on radio and television coverage of the election campaign.

The crux of Mr Dalling's criticism was that the SABC, despite its professed independence, had a history of being linked to the National Party, and was therefore not in a position to make decisions on the Opposition issues to be broadcast in the "special election reviews" on radio and television during the campaign.

In a statement this week, the chairman of the SABC board, Professor Wynand Mouton, announced that special election reviews would be carried daily on radio and television beginning on March 21.

Election run-ups and the standpoints of the various party spokesmen, as presented in their public appearances, would be reflected in the reviews.

He also announced that the campaign would be covered as fully as possible "in a responsible manner" in the corporation's scheduled news bulletin.

Mr Dalling said the statement, on the face of it, seemed fair and reasonable. But it had to be seen within the context of the SABC's historic links with the National Party and the clear bias towards the Government in the past.

Against this background, the Opposition had a right to question whether the SABC was in a position to decide which Opposition issues should be reflected and how they should be presented.

"Before the election gets underway and before irrevocable decisions are taken that will prejudice both the Republic of South Africa and the Opposition parties, the SABC should rethink its policy regarding the coverage of the election campaign," Mr Dalling said.

South Africans were entitled to be informed of the issues confronting them as well as the attitude of the different political parties.

"While the SABC, that calls itself independent, certainly has the right to cover the election as any other news medium has it should also allow spokesmen of the parties themselves to state the issues in the way they see fit.

Television and radio are the ideal media for this sort of direct, live coverage, and I call on the SABC to make use of it," Mr Dalling said.

Mr Dalling called on Prof Mouton to hold another meeting of the board to reconsider the decision taken on election coverage.

He hoped Prof Mouton would agree to giving time to spokesmen of the different parties to put their views themselves.

BLACKS VIEW PFP, NP CONSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AS IDENTICAL

Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 25 Feb-3 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Nats and PFP"]

[Text]

LAST FRIDAY the leader of the opposition party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert told parliament that his party did not support one man one vote or majority rule.

The Progressive Federal Party, he said, stood for a federal system in which no group dominates the other.

In fact, Dr Slabbert's declared party policy is, "the PFP is totally opposed to a winner takes all political system with-in a unitary structure which inevitably brings about majority domination in a plural society".

The promise of the PFP as explained by its leader, leaves no doubt in anybody's mind, that when it comes to the crunch, its policy and that of the ruling Nationalist Party are identical, at least as far as Blacks are concerned.

The declaration has also re-enforced the belief by Blacks that in fact there are more similarities between the ruling party and the opposition, than there are differences.

Our stand-point has always been and will always be that of unqualified adult suffrage.

This does not per se suggest Black majority rule. In its simplest terms it means a government elected by popular choice irrespective of colour or creed.

BUSINESS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR BLACK ADVANCEMENT DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Mar 81 p 8

[Editorial: "A Question for Business"]

[Text]

THE business community faces a major challenge if — as seems likely — Ford SA accepts the recommendations contained in a report on an independent investigation of its employment policies.

The investigators established that the company's labour relations are "exemplary"; that it has taken "major steps" to implement equal pay for equal work; and that it has desegregated facilities and benefit plans.

But the report published this week also finds that the company has made "little progress" in increasing the number of blacks in management. And it is on this point that the report — and Ford's probable acceptance of it — becomes such an important event.

As the report indicates, Ford can hardly be blamed for this failing in its system. The fact that few blacks emerge from schools with skills enabling them to take up top posts is largely the fault of the Government which designed its "Bantu" education system to produce labourers rather than managing directors.

Yet, Ford and the investigators are not simply contenting them-

selves with calls on the Government to improve education. Ford itself seems ready to accept the need to implement a wide variety of special educational projects until such time as "an education system acceptable to blacks" is introduced.

But Ford is also expected to involve itself in such diverse activities as supporting labour leaders harassed by the State; establishing, in consultation with unions, "priorities for social actions"; and pressing for the removal of discrimination in labour law and the end of influx control. The company is seen as having a social responsibility to fill the vacuum in black life created by past neglect.

Many businessmen will find such impositions on their normal activities distasteful. But the question which has to be faced is whether traditional Western business outlooks have to be adapted to allow for our peculiar needs as a developing country with vast political, social and economic backlogs. Some profits, it seems, will have to be ploughed back as a long-term social investment.

UNIONS UNITING AGAINST RACIALLY BASED REGISTRATION

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 10 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

A COMMON front against Government registration, involving the bulk of the predominantly black union movement, has become a distinct possibility.

This follows a weekend statement by the non-racial Federation of SA Trade Unions in which Fosatu backed the decision of its affiliates not to accept registration as long as it was racially defined.

Fosatu unions are appealing against a decision by the Industrial Registrar to grant them "racial" registration certificates.

A key paragraph in the statement says: "If the appeal fails, then we are also committed to withdrawal from registration. We have common ground with other progressive trade unions who have chosen not to register and we will be prepared to stand together with them."

This is the clearest indication so far that Fosatu will join the anti-registration bloc if the appeals fail. This would create

major problems for the Government's new labour dispensation.

It would bring all major independent union groupings, with the exception of the Council of Unions of SA and the Black Allied Workers' Union — which recently announced that four of its affiliated unions would seek registration — into opposition to entering the official bargaining system.

Since late 1979, the predominantly black union movement has been split on the registration issue.

Groupings like Fosatu and Cusa reluctantly decided to opt for registration, and others, such as the Western Province General Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union decided to continue to refuse to register.

Since then, the anti-registration bloc has grown, with new unions such as the SA Allied Workers' Union and the Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union joining in.

HEUNIS PLEDGES CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT AID TO GAZANKULU

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 81 p 7

[Text]

GIYANI. — Close co-operation between Gazankulu and the rest of Southern Africa in a constellation of states would generate new economic opportunities for Gazankulu, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Giyani.

Opening the sixth session of the third Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Heunis reaffirmed South Africa's commitment to provide development aid to Gazankulu.

The needs of the people of Gazankulu were no different from those of other nations who desired peace, law and order, and the provision of housing, education, health services, employment and effective administration.

"It is clear that much still remains to be done in these spheres, but it is also clear that no effort is spared to fulfil these needs," he said.

The government of Gazankulu was doing all it could to wipe out backlogs.

I can state unequivocally that the policy of my Government is to assist you financially, with planning and technical aid, and with every means at its disposal, Mr Heunis said.

The emphasis in the constellation of states concept would be on economic co-operation and regional development.

In a constellation of states, the prosperity of one nation would be of benefit to all the members states.

Mr Heunis stressed the need for land and agricultural reforms to enable Gazankulu to feed itself.

The system of communal land ownership could no longer satisfy modern demands for increased food production. Land should be allocated to individual farmers who, with modern methods and machinery, would be able to till the soil to yield sufficient crops to feed the whole nation, Mr Heunis said. — Sapa.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY USE SHOWS GAINS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Feb 81 p 17

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

CAPACITY use in the manufacturing sector moved up 1.3 percentage points in the 12 months to November last year to an annual average of 88.6%.

And new figures from the Department of Statistics suggest still higher capacity use in manufacturing in the first and second quarters of this year.

The department's regular three-monthly survey of the most important producers in each manufacturing category shows that respondents gauged their capacity use at an average of 88.8% last November — the highest estimate of the whole year.

The 1979 manufacturing capacity average was 85.8% against the 1978 figure of 84.1%, and the 1980 surge is a further indication of the certainty of a lower national growth rate this year as production, especially in sectors like the motor industry, hits full capacity.

In percentage terms, theoretical full capacity is about 93% of a factory's maximum rate of production. The 7% missing from the nominal full-till rate is accounted for by

natural output wastage (breakages, scrapings, samples for testing) and by built-in variations in labour productivity.

In South Africa, with its special problems of artificial distortions in the labour supply and lack of highly developed infrastructural links, the effective full capacity rate in the manufacturing sector is about 90%.

On the 1980 annual capacity average, the iron and steel industry comes out top with an average for the year of 92.5% — in South African terms, technically at overcapacity.

In 1979 the iron and steel industry's capacity average was 88.3% and in 1978 it was 86.3%.

Paper and paper products is the second-ranked manufacturing sector for 1980 capacity use at 91.4%, and footwear comes third with 85.3%.

But the significant indicator in the first- and second-ranked industries is that their capacity averages for the whole of 1980 are higher than their figure for November 1980, meaning that demand, or output — or both — were declining at the year-end.

However, in the motor industry — the manufacturing sector whose members are speaking most of hitting capacity ceilings — the position is the reverse.

Although the industry's annualised 1980 capacity average is 88.8%, its yearend figure is more than four percentage points higher. The industry started the year from a low capacity base, which dragged its 12-month average down.

The February 1980 survey registered the motor industry's capacity at 80.6%. This leapt nearly seven percentage points to 87.5% in the May survey and ended the year at 90.9%.

On that progression, the next few capacity surveys should show the motor industry in a tight capacity straitjacket.

These figures also explain why the latest pronouncements of the motor industry chiefs are swinging increasingly towards a static car market this year.

The latest statement of this opinion came this week from the chairman of Toyota, Dr Albert Wessels, when he announced his company's quantified operating income for the year to last December.

IMPORT-REPLACEMENT EFFORTS IN INDUSTRY CONTINUING

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 13 Feb 81 p 2

[Reprint of article by "Insider" in 27 January issue of SA INDUSTRIAL WEEK]

[Text]

Recent economic reviews that have underlined how South Africa is poised for a new spending spree on capital investment programmes have quite properly laid stress on the phenomenal amounts to be pumped into mine expansions and into schemes such as the ones at Sasol and at Eskom to cut down oil import bills.

Buried in the finer print, however, are significant indications of the way that the whole spectrum of our industries is now taking a far more serious look at the advantages in the whole field of import replacement — especially in the production of goods with strategic labels.

The R150-million expansions at Armscor in factories and in supplementary private sector investment, which means that no less than 70 per cent of all Armscor requirements are now supplied from internal sources, is a classical if relatively small example.

At Atlantis in the Cape, the Industrial Development Corporation plans to spend around R350-million on a diesel engine plant which is expected to produce about 50 000 engines a year by 1983.

Linked with the project, the industrial wing of General Mining will spend R120-million on a gear-box and axle plant. IDC will spend an additional R45-million on a new foundry to produce engine castings, and Leyland will spend R4-million on expansions to supply components.

Since the projected local content level for Atlantis Diesel Engines has been fixed at 100 per cent, and ADE has no chance of producing all the necessary components itself, it seems only a matter of time before quite a good few numbers of other manufacturers spot the shrewdness of Leyland and follow suit with satellite supplier bases.

What must in time prove to be another important generator of new investment are the government local content regulations for the entire motor industry. The explosion of motor sales in 1980 to new record highs immediately raised investment eyebrows, of course. But the longer term prospects may be even more exciting.

Next to be mentioned must be the electronics and telecommunication industries, where added emphasis on local sourcing in

public sector contracts must have provided much of the muscle behind a 25 per cent surge in growth.

Allied Technologies, now able to flaunt a 95 per cent level in South African control, must be making merry on major contracts from SA Railways, Eskom and the Post Office. Investment plans now include development of a fibre optics laboratory and Altech will be spending R8-million on the expansion of digital electronic telephone exchange production capacity.

SA Micro Electronic Systems, formed by IDC along with Siemens, plans to spend R15-million to put the grapples on major Post Office contracts that will give the edge to local producers.

So too the chemical industry is out to counter imports with new production facilities, particularly in products such as rubber and polyols. Here comes a R250-million synthetic rubber plant from Sentrachem plus a R60-million ethylene oxide project at AECI.

And so the list goes on.

Until now talk about import replacement programmes has often caused little more reaction than a yawn. All of a sudden it is a topic on everyone's investment agenda.

BRIEFS

BLACK LABOR COOPERATION APPEAL--The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Panie Botha, last night advised all Black workers wishing to join recognised trade unions to ensure that they chose a union which would serve their interests and not its own. Addressing a public meeting at Phalaborwa, he urged Black workers to place themselves on the side of law, order and discipline. Mr Botha said the Government had, during the past few years, gone out of its way to create a dispensation which would ensure fairness, order and co-operation for all workers. The development of the economic potential of the country depended on the success of his efforts to create an acceptable and implementable dispensation on this terrain. It was also imperative to train the country's workers to the highest possible level--something which was expected of a modern state in competition with the rest of the world, he said. "No strong economy can be built without a disciplined labour force." Mr Botha said that despite attempts on the part of agitators overseas to incite Black trade unions not to register, but rather to follow a path of confrontation, there were several of them which in fact did cooperate and applied for registration in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act. "They will find that it is in the best interest of their members to be part of an orderly and legal labour system. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 81 p 3]

INKATHA STATEMENT ON ELECTION--Ulundi--Inkatha's Central Committee passed a resolution at a weekend meeting deploring the forthcoming "racially-based" election and its regrettable irrelevance to the real fundamental problems in South Africa. The committee reaffirmed its demand for a national convention and also acknowledged that applying pressure to bring about change in South Africa was "part and parcel of the non-violent strategy." "Inkatha will, however, not support any token pressures that have no chance of ever having any significant impact on South Africa's racial policies," the resolution said. Where Black organisations initiated schemes aimed at applying some form of pressure on South Africa, there should be common consultation to ensure the success of those schemes.--SAAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Mar 81 p 10]

AZAPU BOYCOTT OF ENTERTAINERS--The Azanian People's Organisation was doing its utmost to isolate Soweto from the outside world, the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said yesterday. He was referring in a statement to attempts by Azapu to prevent the American Negro group, the O'Jays, from coming to South Africa and performing in Soweto. It was every person's democratic right to decide what entertainment he would like to partake in or what

he would like to attend. It is, however, clear that Asapo has decided to usurp the right to decide for the people of Soweto." [Excerpt] (Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 81 p 11)

KWAZULU CORPORATION DIRECTOR RESIGNATION--Dr Lawrence McCrystal has been forced to resign as chairman of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, following pressure from KwaZulu Ministers who were embarrassed by his membership of the President's Council. Dr McCrystal, the territory's chief economist and development officer, reportedly quit after a request from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, said yesterday Dr McCrystal had consulted the KwaZulu Cabinet before he had accepted the invitation to join the President's Council. "Each one of our Ministers expressed himself as being embarrassed should Dr McCrystal accept the invitation, in view of our attitude to the President's Council. "Despite that, he still joined the council." Chief Buthelesi said that, subsequently, he raised the issue with Dr Koornhof as pressure mounted for Dr McCrystal's resignation from the KDC. He has also reportedly resigned from the Buthelesi Commission probing the relationship of KwaZulu and Natal, from the KwaZulu planning and advisory committee and from other KwaZulu-linked bodies. [Excerpts] (Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Mar 81 p 4)

BAN ON NATAL POLITICIAN--A five-year stringent banning order was yesterday served on a prominent Natal politician, Ms Florence Mkhize. Ms Mkhize, whose married surname is Mawane, has been placed under house arrest between 6 pm and 6 am on weekdays, and over weekends in terms of the Internal Security Act. She is restricted to Lamontville township and the Durban magisterial area and has to report to a police station weekly. Meanwhile a former Wilson-Rowntree worker, Mr Danile Tokwe, has been detained, the head of the Security Police in East London, Colonel A.P. van der Merwe, confirmed yesterday. [Text] (Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Feb 81 p 1)

QUESTIONING OF PEBCO OFFICERS--Port Elizabeth--Security Police in Port Elizabeth launched house raids in KwaZakhele and New Brighton last week, according to Thandisizwe Afrika. The affected people were the newly elected executive members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO). The president, Mr Ntselele Sapeta and his deputy, Mr J. Mlongwe, were both questioned. The head of the security police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrie Erasmus was not available for comment. [Text] (Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 25 Feb 81 p 1)

EXPLOSIVES FACTORY--AECI's planned R50-m commercial explosives factory near Welkom in the Orange Free State will incorporate "revolutionary new processes." The factory is scheduled to produce by 1983. Almost all machinery and equipment will be designed and manufactured locally. The factory will provide a production facilities for explosives and a magazine farm for storage and distribution. It will serve a market of about R40-million a year at current demand and provide employment for more than 1 000 workers. [Engineering Week, January 29] [Text] (Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 13 Feb 81 p 9)

ARMY OBJECTORS--A suggested new deal for conscientious objectors in which it is proposed that the South African Defence Force recognises their plight and incorporates them in some national service structure, has been presented to the Prime Minister. The proposals were contained in a memorandum compiled in association with the Commission on Violence and Non-Violence of the South African Council of Churches, and sent to Mr P.W. Botha and other ministers. The report calls for national and regional tribunals to vet applications by people considering themselves conscientious objectors. The report says such tribunals should be established by the Minister of Justice and should be "independent of military authorities and guarantee maximum impartiality." [Pretoria News, February 17] [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 20 Feb 81 p 16]

C80: 4420

BULAWAYO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE municipal elections here, scheduled for March 28 and 29, have been indefinitely postponed because of the security situation.

Many ZIPRA weapons were known to be buried or hidden in and around Bulawayo, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr. Edilson Zvohgo, told a Press conference here yesterday.

The elections in Salisbury and Chitungwiza would go ahead as planned, he added.

Mr Zvohgo said he had been advised by the Ministers of Defence, Home Affairs and State that he would be taking a grave risk if he allowed the elections in Bulawayo to be held.

"When I returned recently from abroad I immediately entered into consultations with my colleagues on the matter of proceeding with the elections in Bulawayo.

"It was pointed out to me by all our security and defence services that there was a programme under way of disarming all ZANLA and ZIPRA throughout the country, and that in the case of ZIPRA camps lots of

weapons have disappeared and have not been surrendered to the authorities.

"These are known to be buried or hidden in and around Bulawayo."

He had spoken to the Prime Minister on the matter and earlier in the day with the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and the Minister of Home Affairs.

"I am satisfied it would be foolhardy for me to proceed with the elections in Bulawayo — and that if I did and one or two of the candidates of other parties were shot or killed I would have to accept the responsibility for proceeding in the face of informed advice by the Ministers whose responsibility it is to maintain the peace.

"I therefore announce that there will be no municipal elections in Bulawayo until further notice."

The Minister then said he wished to sound a warning that anyone who tries to take the law into his own hands, whether he be a supporter of the Patriotic Front or ZANU (PF) or any other party, would come off second-best.

The Government could no longer tolerate acts of banditry or intimidation by anyone.

"The Government has

plans to raise the price of disobedience to the law. Within a very short time the Government will take up positions about law-breakers.

"We are determined to lock them behind bars and throw away the key", Mr Zvobgo said. He spoke of "the few malcontents still running around armed with toy guns".

The Minister was asked what he meant by the phrase "toy guns".

He said recent events had shown that the forces of law who had experienced warfare and knew how to use their weapons always came out on top. The malcontents running around with guns had never been involved in the war.

Asked how long Bulawayo would have to go without a full city council, Mr Zvobgo said: "For

as long as it is necessary for the protection of the public." He would need "a clean bill of health" for Bulawayo before risking elections.

His Ministry intended looking very carefully at the Urban Councils' Act and would also look at what other options were available to the Government in the absence of municipal elections.

"But I assure everybody that the services in Bulawayo will be maintained at the highest level of efficiency — that no one in Bulawayo need fear about the quality of life in this city."

"As to the form of local government here in the short term, I will look at this very carefully when I return to Salisbury."

Mr Zvobgo said the Mayor of Bulawayo,

Councillor Mike Constantine, had accepted the cancellation of the Bulawayo elections on March 28 and 29, knowing the decision was made in the national interest.

"The mayor is a good friend of mine. He supports the Government. We quarrel now and again, but we get on fine and on matters of national security and the national interest he will back the Government."

The Mayor, asked to comment, said: "I am very disappointed. We had looked forward to these elections which would bring the city into line with the rest of the country."

"But the Minister has obviously a lot of facts I have not. I accept what he has told me is necessary in the national interest."

Election Delay: Call for Calm

BULAWAYO.
MATABELELAND MP
and PP local government election committee chairman and national organising secretary Mr Vota Moya yesterday appealed to the Bulawayo people to remain calm following the announcement that city council elections had been indefinitely postponed.

Mr Moya, who expressed surprise about the postponement of the elections, said Mr Zvobgo knew "very well" that his party would not have won even a single seat, and decided to take the step he has taken as an attempt to give his party more time to gain more political popularity in Bulawayo.

"There is no question of or identification whatsoever about security risks or violence breaking out in Bulawayo if the elections had been held as scheduled."

"I appeal to all the people of Bulawayo, however, to remain completely calm and not to react foolishly. If they did, they could give Mr Zvobgo an excuse."

"Bulawayo people should remain patient and unwavering in their resolve to exercise their right to choose their own people freely when the time ultimately comes."

CSO: 4420

NDIWENI, MANDAZA SCORED FOR 'REGIONALISM'

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Mar 81 p 10

(Editorial)

[Text] During the Independence elections last year three parties contested on the platform of regionalism. They were Chief Ndiweni's United National Federal Party, Peter Mandaza's National Front of Zimbabwe--deserted in mid-stream by Michael Mawema--and Dr Frank Bertrand's United People's Association of Matabeleland.

They were all of them resoundingly rejected by the people, none of them getting even a single seat. A wiser politician would have learnt his lesson; but not Peter Mandaza and Chief Ndiweni.

They still advocate in various ways, largely by advertising, the rejected, sterile and obnoxious policy of breaking Zimbabwe into bits and pieces. Today The Sunday Mail carries such an advertisement from Mandaza's NFZ; and we wish to use this opportunity to expose the hollowness and the evil of regionalism, alias tribalism.

Zimbabwe is not the first independent African country to experience the onslaught of tribalists advocating regionalism soon after or just before independence. Kenya faced a serious threat from Ronald Ngala's KADU, which wanted Kenya parcelled out into tribal units under the guise of regionalism.

The tribalists failed dismally despite the instigation and backing they got from foreign elements--neocolonialists--and today Kenya with about 15 million people, remains a solid, united nation.

In the Congo (now Zaire) the fight against tribalists and tribalism killed more than 30 000 Africans. But the tribalists and their neocolonialist backers were eventually vanquished and the arch-tribalist, Moise Tshombe, died in Algeria, totally disgraced and discredited. Zaire, with more than 20 million people, remains one solid united nation.

Today the name of Tshombe ranks side by side with those of two of the greatest sellouts and traitors that Planet Earth has ever harboured--Lord Haw Haw and Quisling. Now "Tshombe" means traitor.

In Nigeria the tribalists failed disastrously; their experiment cost Nigeria more than three million valuable lives.

In almost all independent African countries tribalism, under the guise of innocuous regionalism, has been tried, and in all cases it has failed dismally. Why do Mandaza and Chief Ndiweni think it is going to succeed here? Why do they want to carry out an experiment the deadly results of which are already known? Why do they want to try something impossible?

As in the cases we have quoted above, it is quite clear that Chief Ndiweni and Mandaza are being used by forces beyond their understanding.

The idea of regionalism for our country is a brain-child of the Whaley Commission Report of 1968 and its great protagonist is Dr Frank Bertrand whose untiring enthusiasm for the evil idea led him to form and lead the so-called United People's Association of Matabeleland, an organisation he ran singlehandedly, as a white Chief with a handful of black followers.

It is interesting that, during the 80 years British colonists ruled the country, nobody ever suggested the idea of regionalism. According to Bertrand, Chief Ndiweni and Mandaza, it was right for the colonialists to rule a united Rhodesia.

But it is wrong for blacks to rule a united Zimbabwe.

This is an outrageous insult to the black rulers of our country, who have fought and lost almost everything to bring about majority rule in this country. To think that they have liberated Zimbabwe in order to preside over its disintegration is a demonstration of the most pitiful and dangerous simplemindedness.

CSO: 4420

NKOMO REJECTS CIVIL CONFLICT, CALLS FOR UNITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Mar 81 p 1

(Text)

THE Minister without Portfolio and PF president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday told a rally attended by about 1 500 in the Nkositani area that if anybody thought there would be a civil war in Zimbabwe, they should know it could never be caused by ZAPU (PF).

BULAWAYO

He told the crowd, which included about 20 local white farmers, that he had gone to the area to find out about rumours circulating in Salisbury that people living in the region north of Bulawayo airport were refusing to co-operate with the Government and its agencies like the police, the postal service and the District Commissioner's office.

"I therefore decided to tour the area, and have already been to Nkai, Lupane, Inyati, and the Gwal River Mine where we have a ZIPRA camp," he said.

He said that during his tour, he saw people who had been ordered to alight from a bus near the Bulawayo airport, and had been searched by armed police while their hands were raised.

"I wondered whether those people were being treated like that because they might have been some of those said to be feeding, hiding and aiding people in revolt against the Government," he said.

He asked whether Nkositani people were against the Government and on being told they were not, Dr Nkomo said: "We fought for the freedom of this country. When we got it through the vote, we decided to form a coalition with ZANU (PF) in order to strengthen our national independence.

"We formed the Government with ZANU (PF) because we value the independence of our country and not because we wanted to revolt.

"We will not support a destructive war. We are people of peace.

"Let me add that while we fought to be free and are part of our Government, we did not say we would be mute if things went wrong; we will criticise the Government. But let not criticism of our Government by dissatisfied people be taken

as a revolt because it is not."

Dr Nkomo said he was satisfied with the Nkositani people's answer that they had never revolted or assisted anyone planning to revolt against the Government.

Dr Nkomo said Zimbabweans knew a democratically elected Government would be replaced only through the vote and not by "stoning or shooting the Government leaders".

"An unpopular ruler should not be shot with a gun, or stoned to remove him from power but should be shot out of office by means of the vote," he said.

The Minister, who strongly denounced tribalism, said: "If we are to create a nation of Zimbabwe, which we have not yet done, we must not put our tribes before our people."

ZVOBGO'S HOPE: ONE POLITICAL ORGANISATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo said here yesterday he hoped it would "in the long term" become possible for a single political organisation to replace ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front.

The Minister was asked, at a Press conference, if there were moves to merge the two parties.

"There has always been continuing process of study between the two organisations," he said.

"The central committee of both parties held a meeting some time ago and elected a joint sub-committee of which I am a member, to examine those aspects of our relations which cause friction.

"It will make recommendations on how the two organisations could work together amicably and peacefully.

"It is to be hoped that in the long term it will become possible for us to have only one organisation."

He was unable to say what organisation that would be. "It is really up to the people," he said.

Answering other questions, the Minister said:

● He hoped whites would continue to come forward and stand for seats from

which white councillors resigned.

● He would consider sympathetically any recommendations brought in the coming local government conference by new black councillors for amendments to the Urban Councils Act to give mayors the administrative powers now held by town clerks.

● The Ministry of Defence had accepted financial responsibility for damage to property in Eastmabane in the November and February disturbances.

On the resignation of white councillors and municipal officials, the Minister said he did not know the real reasons behind them.

He felt it could be connected with the fact that the new black councillors and existing white councillors did not see eye-to-eye on a variety of issues.

One of these was their perception of what a city council should be.

MNANGAGWA REPORTS FORMATION OF NEW BATTALIONS

Former Guerrillas Integrated

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Gilbert Mawarire]

[Text]

ALMOST 20 000 former ZANLA and ZIPRA guerillas have been integrated into the national army while 15 new battalions have been formed, the chairman of the Joint High Command, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, disclosed yesterday.

In a statement to the Herald, Mr Mnangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, appealed to the nation to have faith and confidence in the country's security and not let "temporary challenges and passing problems" obscure the future.

Despite the recent fighting, the Government "is determined that the national army will emerge as a well-trained, disciplined and non-political force, capable of assisting the forces of law and order" in maintaining security.

Mr Mnangagwa also said that the Government was closely examining the introduction of a demobilisation scheme under which those who wish to return to civilian life will receive allowances "for a reasonable period" after they leave the army.

An essential proviso would be to ensure that those demobilised have a two-year training period under various ministries and organisations to enable them to hold their own in civilian life.

The size of the army would, however, have to remain big — and strong enough to meet any current or future threats, he said.

Mr Mnangagwa said the Lancaster House Agreement's failure (because of the British Government's opposition) to provide for the integration of the forces during the transitional period had led to the recent problems.

More than 19 500 ZANLA and ZIPRA guerillas had been absorbed into the national army from the assembly points and 15 new battalions had been formed.

The Minister said money had been provided for the construction of 13 battalion barracks using prefabricated equipment for ease and speed of construction.

"We have experienced ill-disciplined and partisan activities amongst some of the men that have led to clashes and bloodshed.

"Yet, despite this unhappy picture, there have been solid gains and surprising progress has been achieved in forming the disparate forces into a single national army," the Minister said.

Many people, in the aftermath of the ceasefire, wondered how integration could possibly be achieved in view of the differing aims and beliefs which many of the combatants had.

Loyalty

"That these people have been confounded is the measure of how much has been achieved in bringing former enemies and opponents together and forging them into a single military force with a common loyalty to Government and single allegiance to Zimbabwe."

He said, however, that there certainly was a great deal of distrust and suspicion "which has to be dealt with and which still requires our attention to eradicate completely".

Yet, against all these odds, it was fair to say that patience, persuasion and direction had succeeded in forming existing army units.

The experience gained from the Matabeleland fighting has highlighted the loyalty, courage and steadfastness of the majority of members of the integrated army, the Minister said.

He lauded the efficiency with which the loyal troops took on and destroyed the disloyal elements who mounted attacks on Government forces and the public at large through "armoured columns, aggressive deployments and actions and indiscriminate shooting" at people going about their peaceful business.

"This success has enhanced the prestige and future prospects of the national army," Mr Mnangagwa said.

News Welcomed

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Mar 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] It was good news that we heard from the chairman of the Joint High Command, Mr Emerson Mnangagwa, when he said that almost 20 000 former ZANLA and ZIPRA guerillas had been integrated into the National Army and 15 new battalions formed.

He correctly described the recent disturbances as "temporary challenges and passing problems." Indeed, these problems were foreseen at Lancaster House by the Patriotic Front Alliance, who argued in vain that there must be a longer time for integration and that the most auspicious time was the transitional stage, not the post-independence stage.

However, that is now water under the bridge.

The important thing is to ensure that the integration pace is sure, constant and persistent. And for this, as well as for achieving the sought-after goal, patience and persuasion, as Mr Mnangagwa said, are invaluable instruments.

Sympathy and empathy are also important elements in dealing with the former guerillas. Indeed, members of the Joint High Command, as former guerillas themselves, are well equipped to understand and appreciate the fears, feelings and motivations of their fellow former fighters.

CSO: 4420

ALL ORIGINAL ASSEMBLY POINTS CLOSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ALL the original assembly points have been closed and the people who were in them have been moved out, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr Mugabe, said in a broadcast to the nation last night.

Steady progress was being made towards the formation of the Zimbabwe National Army with three fully trained battalions being turned out each month.

But he warned that the people could not tolerate any abuse of their rights by any soldier.

The discipline of the new army was strict and there was adequate provision to protect the people from individual abuse by a soldier.

Mr Mugabe said that as the country approached its first anniversary he wished to say something about the formation of the army, one of the country's most important developments.

"It is true that when we came to power 11 months ago one of our most pressing challenges lay in the great number of men and women who had taken a combative part in the struggle for freedom and who looked forward to a useful role in the life of their new country.

"The problems encountered in meeting the aspirations of our supporters who took up arms have been enormous," said Mr Mugabe.

With perseverance and goodwill many of the worst situations have been resolved. We have moved all the people from the original assembly points and I am glad to say the original assembly points are now closed.

"We have come a long way towards the formation of a true people's army whose role it is to protect our country and help our people in many ways.

The members of the Joint High Command have been unceasing in their efforts to bring together in a strong and united team the soldiers of our nation.

"Our training programmes have progressed steadily and I am happy to say that at the present moment the Zimbabwe National Army turns out three fully trained battalions every month.

"In addition to the training and equipping of the rank and file of our new army, the training of

a new corps of officers has continued at a steady pace so that the leadership of our new army shall be second to none.

"Our army is an army of the people — an army of the nation. It is here to serve the State and Government — not the interests of any minority or the selfish pursuits of individuals.

"The new soldier in the Zimbabwe National Army upholds the programmes and policies of the Government. He owes allegiance only to the State and Government — the State and Government he helped to create and the State and Government he must always be ready to defend and maintain against all opposition and aggression for the well-being of the people of Zimbabwe," said Mr Mugabe.

"Our new army is the people's army; its soldiers are servants of the people. As such they must work with the people and be the friends of the people. The day

has passed when the people feared the sight of a soldier.

"Today every soldier in the Zimbabwe National Army must extend the hand of friendship to the people and respect the people's wish for continuing peace, law and order.

"The people cannot tolerate any abuse of their rights by any soldier, be it in his behaviour, his conduct, or his loyalty or his work. The discipline of our new army is strict and there is adequate provision to protect the people from individual abuse by a soldier.

"The people have the right to see that there is discipline among their protectors and they must exercise this right. If a person is threatened or badly treated by a member of the Zimbabwe National Army he or she has the right of recourse through proper channels.

"Provision has been made for the public to report to the army any misbehaviour or abuse by a soldier whether he is on duty or not.

"No soldier off duty should be seen in uniform, unless he is travelling to or from his place of work.

"Similarly the public has the right to see that members of the new army don't abuse the people's

property. The people have the right to report to the authorities any incident where army property is misused or used for any purpose outside official army business," said Mr Mugabe.

"I urge the public to exercise this right — as much as the Zimbabwe National Army is the people's army then the people must play their role in keeping the army strong, disciplined and effective.

"Clearly an army has the important task of protecting a country and maintaining peace. This they will do in any circumstances and at all times," said the Prime Minister.

"In addition, however, our new revolutionary army will engage in protective work within the spirit of self-reliance and will work with the people.

"The new battalions are being deployed strategically to areas where the soldiers can work with the people on projects aimed at reconstruction and rehabilitation of the rural areas.

"As the people's friend the soldier will work side by side with the rural residents to continue the restoration of the economy, the development of our natural resources and prosperity of all the people of Zimbabwe."

MUGABE ADVOCATES MORE ACTIVE ROLE FOR WOMEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, at the weekend rapped husbands who discouraged their wives from taking part in women's activities and called for an end to the oppression of women by men.

At his political rally in Kariba, Mr Mugabe said the women's movement would be strengthened by the Government with a view to emphasising feminine rights.

"There are still some husbands, during this year of consolidating the people's power, who are still saying their wives should not attend women's club meetings," he said, drawing cheers and ululation from women in the crowd.

"Where were you? I don't want you to leave this house," the Prime Minister said some husbands said to their spouses.

He said now that settler oppression had been removed, the Government wanted to get rid of the oppression which still existed "among ourselves," particularly that suffered by women at the hands of men.

"That is why we created the Ministry of Women's Affairs," the Prime Minister said.

He said women learnt many useful things at their clubs--cooking, baking, hygiene and better methods of looking after children--and should be encouraged to participate in club functions.

Husbands who were oppressing their wives were not doing the right thing. "I was about to say 'down with them,' but I thought we should give them a chance to change their attitudes."

Mr Mugabe said there was going to be a study of African customs affecting women to single out the bad among them. There were also some bad European customs that were spoiling the African woman.

"We are going to do away with all the bad customs drawn from our culture and the imported," he said.

Amid stony silence in the male section of the throng, the Prime Minister questioned the right of husbands who spent their time trotting from one bar to another to deny their wives permission to engage in the activities of women's clubs.

CSO: 4420

MUTUMBUKA: MANUAL WORK TO BE COMPULSORY IN ALL SCHOOLS

Must Rely On Own Efforts

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

MANUAL work would soon become a compulsory subject in all Zimbabwean schools, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dringai Mutumbuka, told a gathering of about 5 000 teachers and pupils at the Chindunduma Youth Academy, Camp Haven, yesterday.

Speaking after leading nearly 700 Salisbury and Chitungwiza school teachers on a tour of the Ruwa National Rehabilitation Centre and the Chindunduma Youth Academy at Camp Haven, near Shamva, the Minister castigated the old colonial system of education for producing what he described as "parasites".

"Parasites were people who believed that because they were educated, they were above manual labour," he said.

"We have lots of problems today because Zimbabwe was full of parasites, lots of people saturated with book education, but devoid of practical production," the Minister said.

The Chindunduma Youth Academy comprises a primary school and a secondary school which together have more than 3 000 pupils brought back to Zimbabwe from the refugee camps in Mozambique.

Mr Mutumbuka described it as a place of education with production, giving agricultural as well as technical courses.

DIRTY HANDS

That is what Zimbabwe needs, the Minister said. He added: "We believe that Zimbabweans have got to rely on their own efforts. We believe in people who are prepared to dirty their hands in order to develop their country."

Giving a practical example, Mr Mutumbuka, who was accompanied by the ZANU (PF) national political commissar, Mr Meyer Urimbo, MP, said:

"You have all read a newspaper article alleging that Salisbury is becoming a dirty city. If that is so, then our schools should be prepared to take it in turns to clean it up. That is the type of practical production we must encourage."

"Education with production means hard work

for all, and our wealth will be created by our own endeavour. If you do not soil your hands with hard work, then your country will not develop."

Earlier, at the Ruwa National Rehabilitation Centre, the Minister expressed the need for Zimbabweans to help the disabled to help themselves.

He said the disabled were not helped by being treated as objects of pity, but by being taught to help themselves, and to take a part in the development of the society in which they lived.

The teachers left a donation of \$100 at the centre, while Kuwangira School gave clothing and another donation of \$7. Last year Salisbury and Chitungwiza schools gave the centre a donation of \$1 065.

The highlight of the tour were chimurenga songs rendered by a group led by 15-year-old Edward Chikape, whose charm and style led to a rain of money, in notes and silver, into the arena in which he performed.

The Minister told the crowd that Edward survived three Rhodesian army and air strikes at Nyadonya, Tembwa and Chimote.

Mr Mutumbuka drew laughter in his attack on "miseducated" children, some of whom he said still believed milk came from the dairy bottle.

"This is why I believe education must include production, and not just book work."

He praised the children at Camp Haven for producing maize not only sufficient for their own needs, but with a surplus for exportation as well.

Students Angry

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 61 p 2

(Text)

MORE than 400 students from St Ignatius College, Chishawasha, demonstrated in Salisbury yesterday in protest at remarks by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dalagaj Mutumbuka, that the present "colonial" education system was producing "parasites".

Mr Mutumbuka made his remarks at the weekend while announcing that manual work would soon become compulsory in all schools. He said that by "parasites", he meant people who believed that because they were educated they were above manual labour.

Yesterday the pupils from St Ignatius, run by the Roman Catholic Jesuit order, said the Minister's accusation was not true of their school, where students swept and cleaned the dormitories and classrooms themselves.

The students, who gathered outside the Ministry of Education offices, dispersed peacefully when ordered by police. No comment was available from the Ministry yesterday.

● More than 300 pupils from the Tsenyasa Hlabangana Secondary School, Hope Fountain, walked about 17 km into Bulawayo on a demonstration yesterday protesting at what they called "unfairness" in the school administration.

The march was halted by a police cordon.

The students alleged that the \$70-a-term fees were high, as uniforms and books were not included.

CSO: 4420

BRITISH BUDGET CUTS MEAN END OF SCHOLARSHIPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 1

(Text)

MORE than 800 Zimbabwe students at present studying for A levels in Britain will be returned to Zimbabwe after July because of British cut-backs to the overseas student programme, it was announced yesterday.

A British Council spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday that if all the students concerned were given degree-course scholarships it would cost the British Government about £20 million over the next three years.

Zimbabwe students finishing courses in July total 1 289 and 419 will be graduates.

The total number studying in Britain is 1 794. Graduates finishing over the next four years will number 360 in 1982, 117 in 1983, 14 in 1984 and one in 1985.

These figures exclude the enormous amount that went to Britain before, a British Council spokesman said.

Already 168 of the country's degree-course students in Britain have been given further scholarship awards from the British Government's £78 million aid programme to Zimbabwe, said the spokesman.

Formerly the student programme had been run outside of the British aid programme.

Returning students will be "unhappy because their expectations were to study further", said the spokesman.

"In our calculations for next year's (1982) intake we are including the 800 or so Zimbabweans who are presently doing their A levels in Britain," Professor Walter Kambe, principal-designate and vice-chancellor of the Uni-

versity of Zimbabwe, said yesterday.

The chairman of the World University Service in Zimbabwe, Dr Henry Muradzikwa, said:

"There is very little WUS can do from next year, since the Government pledged itself to pay for all first year students at the university.

"From now on we will concentrate on South African and Namibian refugee students admitted to a Zimbabwean institution who will be paid for by WUS."

He added that the WUS projects would be geared more towards social action and the training of former combatants.

It would also support Zimbabweans already studying with WUS grants.

TECHNOLOGY MUST SPREAD TO RURAL AREAS SAYS SEKERAMAYI

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 61 p 2

(Text)

RURAL industries urgently need to be established so that people who do not want to be farmers can develop their potential in other spheres, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said.

In a speech read on his behalf by the Secretary of his Ministry, Mr Robbie Mupawose, at the closing session of the five-day workshop of the Association of Appropriate Technology, Dr Sekeramayi said about 85 percent of the southern African population subsist on the land — although many of them were forced to do so by circumstances.

"Many people have other forms of occupations. We urge the application of appropriate technology providing other enterprises and employment opportunities," he said.

Although delegates at the workshop had praised Zimbabwe's infrastructure, it did not penetrate the "other half" of the country which requires concerted efforts to develop.

"Our agrarian policy requires technologies to revitalize agricultural production."

There was a shortage of effective labour in the rural areas and various agricultural operations required improved tools.

He urged that life be improved in rural areas by saying: "Your technology should be appropriate by identifying local materials and methods."

"There is a vital and urgent need to improve the quality of life of our rural people. Water availability leaves much to be desired when it is a vital necessity to all aspects of life."

Wells and boreholes must be improved. Better housing was also urgent.

"Our people's housing in the rural areas must be improved. Floors, walls and roofing must be improved in both durability and aesthetics."

Because of the acute shortage of timber, the pole and daga method of construction might have to be changed.

It was also vital to introduce rural industries in trade and commerce to provide occupation for people who were not farmers.

"If these people can be identified and provided for, they can make room for the true and willing farmers."

CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF SKILLED MANPOWER REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava yesterday called on employers to increase their training levy to the Government to help overcome the critical shortage of skilled manpower.

Their current contribution was a mere \$600 000 a year amounting to 0.1 percent of the total wage bill of each employer while the Government spends \$8.3 million annually on vocational education training alone, Mr Shava said.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Engineering Employers' Association at a Salisbury hotel, the Minister said the proposed increased levy could be used to subsidise, among other things, college instructors and technicians whose service to industry is invaluable.

"Given our many requirements in skilled manpower training and with the existing goodwill and co-operation of Government, is it not time that you as employers review your levy to the Government to ensure adequate training facilities?" he asked.

Accusing some employers of "poaching" college teachers by "floating your high salaries relative to ours", Mr Shava said it was in the association's interest to have instructors in the colleges. They should respect their

usefulness in that capacity and not cause "dependency and frustration among them".

Mr Shava also urged engineering employers in particular to play their part in the proposed National Vocational and Technical Training Centre to train technical instructors and training for the up-grading of semi-skilled workers.

Government will appreciate the involvement and assistance of employers in its training institutions expansion programme, and those employers willing to enter into joint programmes with the Government would be encouraged, he said.

His Ministry is considering what incentives can be offered to employers who are ready to initiate collective efforts with the Government.

The existing apprenticeship training system is "archaic" and KEEA members and other employers' organisations should review and make the system more effective, flexible and responsive to Zimbabwean needs.

The current system demands that for one to train as an engineering apprentice, he must be employed in the trade.

'NO GUARANTEE'

Even those who become apprentices have no guarantee that they will finish their training as there are no automatic block release arrangements from the employer.

"One might work for years after having done only part one of the three-part apprenticeship programme because the employer, won't, if he so wishes, release him to do the other two parts."

"As a result of this kind of exploitative behaviour, some of the few training facilities we have in the technical colleges are not fully utilised."

"It is clear therefore that the present apprenticeship system which we inherited from the British is unable to service the needs of Zimbabwe's manpower training efficiently."

"Apart from being a very old system, it is subject to abuse by unscrupulous or biased em-

players," said the Minister.

There is a serious shortage of engineers because previous governments only trained whites and ignored blacks.

"The reason for this backward policy was to preserve job privilege for the white community, who, by and large, supported the status quo.

"White trade unions, including those related to engineering and allied trades were used to support this primitive and subjective position," charged Mr Shava.

The annual university

output of 14 civil and electrical engineers and four mechanical engineers was well below the national requirements, he said, and praised those firms which had instituted their own training.

He made special mention of Rio Tinto (Zimbabwe) which donated funds for the construction of students' hostel for Bulawayo Technical Training College which accommodates 55 students and Union Carbide (Zimbabwe) for donating to the Government, the \$2.5 million Que Que Training College.

Engineering Crisis of Skills

THE Government was called on yesterday to take urgent steps to solve a training and skilled manpower crisis in the engineering industry caused by the emigration of many trained people.

The president of the Engineering Employers' Association, Mr Peter Swart, said at the association's annual meeting in Harare that a manpower development board must be established immediately.

Although the apprenticeship system had worked well, it had concentrated only on producing journeymen.

"For too long we have been wedded to an archaic arbitrary apprenticeship system based on a rigidly enforced time-scale with no progression tests at any stage. As a result, individual aptitude and abilities have been ignored.

"People in our industry have been unable to progress to their proper level of ability because of lack of basic facilities, such as skill and test centres."

The board should be composed of Government, employer and engineering representatives.

Responsibilities would cover training, making recommendations to the Government on how to pay for training and setting up skill and test centres.

It would also be able to impose a levy on employers and workers as well as giving grants to employers who provided approved training.

Mr Swart said the board might have to rely on the British Government and the industry there to give on-the-job training.

MSIPA BLAMES INDUSTRY FOR POACHING TECHNICAL STAFF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 2

[Text]

INDUSTRY is "poaching" staff from technical colleges to make up for its shortage of skilled workers, said the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Maipa, in Bulawayo yesterday.

BULAWAYO

Zimbabwe was short of skilled technicians and engineers, he said, and the shortage of staff in technical colleges was partly because those with skills were being enticed from teaching to industry.

Mr Maipa said the situation was understandable but that those with the skills "would be doing more good for the country by teaching in the colleges than by serving just one industrial concern".

To combat the loss of staff from technical colleges, arrangements had been made for lecturers to continue working past the normal retirement age, he said.

The Deputy Minister was speaking at the Bulawayo office of the new manpower survey set up last month.

The survey has eight provincial offices now

operational and staff are well into the preparatory work. The survey gets into top gear next month and should by then have a full staff of just under 600 throughout the country.

The survey is expected to take 18 months and will provide statistics and information needed for policy making, planning, training and development of manpower.

Mr Maipa's visit to Bulawayo was partly to help iron out any teaching problems in the survey office and to meet representatives of industry in the city.

He said any manpower problem areas identified during the survey would not necessarily be left until the end of the survey before they were dealt with.

TALKS ON FUTURE OF FERUKA BEGIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 7

(Text)

REPRESENTATIVES of the Central African Petroleum Refineries, the owners of the Feruka oil refinery at Umtali, and the Government held meetings on the future of the refinery last week.

Two officials from London, representing certain shareholders and the refinery company, had meetings with the Government on Thursday last week, a Capref spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday.

"At these meetings with the Minister of Industry and Energy Development and then with the Prime Minister, technical reports were presented as a programme for the rehabilitation of the refinery.

"These reports proved to be very constructive and they now require study by the Zimbabwe Government. Future meetings have already been planned," the spokesman said.

He said the next meeting was expected to be held towards the end of this month adding: "It is the concerned wish of both the Zimbabwe Government and the shareholders that rapid progress should take place."

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office confirmed that the meeting had taken place.

However, he could not say what had transpired during the meeting between the Prime Minister and the delegation.

No comment was available from the Ministry of Industry and Energy Development on the talks they had had with the delegation.

The Prime Minister last month issued an ultimatum to the consortium which owns the refinery to start moves to get the refinery working.

After his visit to the refinery he said: "If anyone is to be buried, it is the seven gentlemen who comprise the consortium, Feruka will resurrect."

MINORITIES URGED TO RALLY BEHIND MASSES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT Ministers yesterday called on all minority groups to rally behind the popular will of the masses to enhance Zimbabwe's hard-won peace and independence.

Addressing a large rally at Salisbury's Mabvuku township, three Ministers warned that the Government would take tough action against all divisive elements who were trying to undermine the consolidation of the people's power.

In his speech, the Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, stressed the need for all Zimbabweans of different political affiliations to pool their resources in the nation-building effort.

Senator Nkala also reiterated the Government's firm commitment to imposing heavy taxation measures upon the

rich in order to uplift the standards of the poor.

He said that luxury commodities such as beer, cigarettes and fuel would also continue to be heavily taxed.

The Finance Minister praised the people of Zimbabwe for helping the growth of the country's economy by responding to the Government's appeal for increased agricultural production.

Information and Tourism Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira told the rally the Government would set up 1 000 primary and 500 secondary schools in Zimbabwe by the end of the year.

He also called on women to work side by side with their men in the reconstruction of the new Zimbabwe.

The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze told the rally that the new people's government would remain committed to effecting change in favour of the people it represented. — Ziara.

OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURAL SYNDICATE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Tony Coetsee]

[Text]

A GROUP of Lomagundi farmers has formed a syndicate to give them tremendous buying power and boost their production to record levels.

The Lions Den Syndicate — formed about five years ago and made up of 21 members from the area — has adopted a positive and progressive view of the future of Zimbabwe.

This down-to-earth attitude has resulted in individual members of the syndicate welding their farms into large financial complexes, where the farmer has become a high-powered executive who thinks in terms of millions of dollars.

The syndicate's annual turnover is in the region of \$12 million.

Gone is the old image of the man of the soil, the shoulders bowed by financial burdens, the face dried to a prune by sun and wind, struggling to make ends meet with patched-up equipment, and dependent on every whim of the weather.

The members, by joining forces, have been able to reduce production costs and inject millions of dollars into their farming enterprises, including workers' houses, schools, irrigation projects, dams and a sound business venture.

On a recent visit to the Lions Den and Simons farming areas, I was able to meet many of the syndicate members and talk agriculture — it was an eye-opener.

"We discovered quite a few years ago that farming is a business and not a way of life," said Mr Lex Marillier.

This tall, soft-spoken man is an entrepreneur — he has put his money where his mouth is.

He has invested so much in his 2 000 ha estate that he could not afford to sell it.

His investments include a \$90 000 housing project for his workers, setting up a Government registered school and a grain drier that looks about the size of the Anglican cathedral in Salisbury.

He administers his farm from a complex of offices and workshops that compare favourably with any big city business.

"It is a good country agriculturally," Mr Martilier said. "There is a good future in maize, and if more water was available I am certain we could feed Africa."

This is the type of thinking that the syndicate has adopted. When farmers were pulling out of the area, syndicate members geared themselves for expansion.

"When most people were going down or pulling out, the syndicate was buying tractors and combine harvesters and farms, and increasing its production," said Mr Louis Uya, of Sheepridge Estate.

At 27 he is the youngest member of the syndicate, and a shrewd businessman with an agricultural background going back generations in South Africa.

He started farming in this country about 10 years ago and his family applied for a loan from the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Shuns Loans

"We were turned down — they said we wouldn't last two years," he said.

Today, Mr Uya, like most syndicate members, shuns loans from financial houses. They depend on their own resources — hard cash.

With their high turnover, their production costs run into millions. Their fertilizer bill alone this season was \$3.5 million and insecticides cost about \$750 000.

This type of finance gives them tremendous buying power, but it creates its own logistic problems in purchasing agricultural commodities and equipment.

However, like good businessmen, they overcame this problem by setting up a buying service in Sinoia.

This fully staffed business not only caters for their requirements, it also acts as a service for other farmers in the area at a small commission.

Mr Johnny Eden (52), of Lomagundi Junction Farms, who has been farming all his life, said the syndicate was the best thing that ever happened to them.

"We have made tremendous savings in the past because of our buying power," he said. "This has meant a tremendous amount to the group."

Mr Eden, like most of the other syndicate members, used to farm in Zambia before he was forced to leave.

They moved to this country and took up virgin farms, and since then, using good farming techniques and business acumen, they have gone from strength to strength.

Although some of their estates, comprise four farms, every bit of arable land is being fully utilised.

For example, this season they planted a total of 12 500 ha to maize, 4 000 ha to soya beans, about 500 ha to groundnuts and run 21 000 head of cattle.

"We are looking at a maize crop production of about 1.2 million bags," said Mr Uya.

Taking the lead in the maize section, Mr Eden has produced 86 bags a hectare for the last nine years, which include three years of drought.

Asked the secret of his farming success, he

shrugged his shoulders and smiled: "It's just commonsense."

Another syndicate member, Mr Les de Jager, of Friedawil farm, said each man in the syndicate was a top farmer in this country.

He believed they had achieved a big breakthrough in their groundnut production because it was beginning to replace tobacco.

"There is a big demand and a good cash return for groundnuts," he said.

All the syndicate farmers stressed that water was the most important factor on their farms. With sufficient water they would not have to rely on the whims of the weather.

Each of the farmers has developed as much irrigation as possible. In one case, they pooled resources and built a huge dam which irrigates two of their farms.

Herein lies their strength. By joining forces they can utilise their equipment to the full, get the best cash discounts available and have a healthy exchange of ideas on the best farming methods.

The small farmer benefits by association and the bigger farmer scores with lower production costs.

"We are a group of farmers who have good communication and can sit down and discuss a project and get it done," said Mr Marillier.

If one farmer gets into trouble, the others rush to his assistance with combines, trucks and tractors to get the job done quickly.

And the syndicate farmers have many projects lined up for the future.

They are planning to build an agricultural

training centre in the Chitomborwa area and give personal instruction to many of the students on their own farms.

Not only are they raising the living standards of their own workers by building schools and houses—in some cases at a cost of \$2 250 each — they are also helping neighbouring peasant farmers with land preparation and expertise.

"We must do more for our black neighbours," said Mr Daniel Bosman, chairman of the syndicate. "Our doors are open to give agricultural instruction."

He said his syndicate would also like to see an

expansion of industry in the area.

This could be achieved by setting up mills, oil extraction plants, a fertilizer manufacturing plant and bulk silos, all of which would benefit the area.

The syndicate is even looking at ways of harnessing the water from Lake Kumbira. If the water could be pumped up over the escarpment, wide canals could run it into the fertile farming areas.

Their plans for the future are bold, and the farmers of the Lions Den Syndicate have proved themselves beyond a shadow of a doubt — if anyone can help feed Africa they can.

Yields the World Would Envy

A COMPARISON of production averages between other countries and that of the Lions Den Syndicate farmers gives some interesting results.

It must be noted that the comparison is between a national average and that of a highly productive, select group of farmers who are farming in the best agricultural area of the country.

A rough estimate of world production figures shows that the average yield of maize in Canada is 3.4 tonnes a ha, 3.74 tonnes in the United States, 1.6 in Brazil and 1.75 in South Africa.

The Lions Den

Syndicate produces 7 tonnes a hectare of maize.

The average yield of wheat in Canada is about 1.8 tonnes a ha, 2.2 in the United States, 0.83 in Brazil and 1 tonne a ha in South Africa.

The LDS farmers produce 5.5 tonnes a ha.

The average yield of soya beans is about 2.05 tonnes a ha in Canada, 2.05 in the United States and 1.5 in Brazil.

The LDS farmers produce 3 tonnes a ha.

Although the comparison is only a rough guide, it nevertheless demonstrates the high expertise of some commercial farmers in this country. They might have many imitators, but few peers.

POSSIBLE RATIONING OF FERTILIZER REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] The spectre of fertiliser rationing next season is haunting Zimbabwe's farmers.

The country is expected to be up to 50 percent short of straight nitrogen fertiliser.

But the Ministry of Trade and Commerce has promised to do its utmost to find the \$10-20 million in foreign exchange for imports.

The crunch comes on Thursday when the Ministry's fertiliser supplies committee meets to make a final recommendation to the Government.

There are two stark choices: rationing or coming up with the foreign cash.

The Commercial Farmers' Union and the Master Farmers' Association are known to be very worried by the prospect of rationing. They have told the committee that restrictions will damage next year's harvest.

Farmers hope for another massive surplus of crops next season to sell abroad for foreign exchange.

"We want to avoid rationing if at all possible," said committee chairman Mr Don Phillips. "The supply of fertiliser is one of the Government's priorities."

The railways, already under strain because of the huge maize harvest, is believed to be drawing up plans to carry imports of urea fertiliser if the Ministry comes up with the money.

Fertiliser was last rationed during the 1974/75 season.

This year's trouble is an ironic monument to Zimbabwe's success--for demand is far outstripping supply.

There are another 200 commercial farmers back in production since independence.

And nearly all the country's 5 900 commercial farmers have put much greater areas "under the plough."

Tens of thousands of peasant farmers are back on their plots growing bumper crops.

The big switch from low-priced tobacco to high-priced maize, which is a heavy user of fertiliser, has aggravated the problem.

A spokesman for the Que Que-based Sable company, which makes one of the basic ingredients for fertiliser, said: "We're working flat out.

"We can't produce any more--our factory just isn't big enough."

Because of the shortage the Government is keen to see a big expansion of fertiliser factories in Zimbabwe. But this will take years.

The country's two biggest fertiliser companies and the Commercial Farmers' Union refused to comment.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DANISH AID MISSION--Bulawayo--An aid trip to Zimbabwe by industrialists in the building industry in Denmark has been cancelled because of the recent disturbances in Bulawayo. The National Association of Housebuilding in Denmark was to represent interests prepared to pay into schemes for schools and clinics. It also wanted a conference about the future for Zimbabwe's contractors working under foreign aid programmes and other forms of international business. They advised that Denmark was ready to give Zimbabwe some soft loans, provided the industry here gave them some idea of what they needed in the way of buildings and materials. The chairman of the Bulawayo Master Builders' and Allied Trades Association, Mr Charles Scott, said: "What appealed to us was that they were prepared to pay out into schemes for schools and clinics and to assist builders here." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Mar 81 p 2]

POOR HARVEST IN MATABELELAND--Bulawayo--While people in other parts of Matabeleland rejoice over a promising harvest this year, people in the west of the province stand to go hungry by the end of June because their harvest is not good enough. Social services personnel, who handle food distribution in Matabeleland West feel that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees food scheme should be continued until next year's harvests. "Alternatively, the Government could take over the finance of the scheme and continue to distribute food. The distribution could be temporarily stopped for about two months depending on crops in any one area, then resumed once it was necessary." The food distribution programme is scheduled to end next month. "People will then be required to apply to the social services department for food rations or find their own supplementary food through personal means," said a social services spokesman. These people live in areas with poor soils and poor rainfall and their harvest will not see them through to the next harvest in April next year." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 2]

TOBACCO CROP--Despite the heavy rains, lack of sunshine and disease in some areas, growers this season have produced good quality flue-cured tobacco crop and will likely exceed their national quota by about 4 million kg. A Tobacco Marketing Board report, covering eight of the major tobacco growing areas in Mashonaland has pegged the national crop at 74m kg at this stage. The Government target of 70m kg has thus been exceeded. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 4]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION--A seven-man Bulgarian economic delegation arrived in Zimbabwe at the weekend for talks with Government Ministers on future economic cooperation. The delegation, headed by a member of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Emil Christov, will be trying to thrash out what action should be taken to implement the two economic agreements that Zimbabwe and Bulgaria have signed, the country's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Christo Kolev said yesterday. "The delegation will be here for five days and during that time it will hold meetings with several Ministries to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries," Mr Kolev said. Among the Government officials they hope to see are the Ministers of Mines; Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development; Agriculture; Industry and Energy Development; Natural Resources and Water Development; and Economic Planning and Development. Mr Kolev said the delegation met the Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 7]

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT--The University of Zimbabwe has reported a record intake of first-year students for the 1981 academic year. By lunch time yesterday, 1 118 new undergraduates had registered, breaking last year's record of 839, said the university's academic registrar, Mr Geoff Chittenden. "A number of students to whom offers were made have not turned up," he said. "If they do not register by noon on Tuesday next week, they will forfeit their places." Mr Chittenden said that 15 people accepted for the Faculty of Agriculture had not arrived to register. He appealed to them to do so by Tuesday. The campus residences were full and any late students could not expect to gain admission to a residence immediately, he said. Registration went "smoothly," Mr Chittenden said. "The main problem has been trying to fit those students wanting residence into campus accommodation. We have had to turn away a number of students in the Salisbury area who wanted residence," he said. Priority had been given to students in the first year from outside Salisbury and to final year students. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 3]

SWEDISH AID--The world has a clear responsibility to help Zimbabwe to develop, the Swedish Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Bo Heinebeck, said in Salisbury yesterday. For its part, Sweden stands ready to assist and looks forward to participating in the forthcoming donors' conference, he said. Mr. Heinebeck was speaking at a ceremony where he and the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, signed a \$3,6 million Swedish aid grant to Zimbabwe, at Milton Buildings in Salisbury. The money, part of \$7 million pledged by Sweden, will be used for payment of school fees for 1 000 refugee children, improvement of provincial authority and mission schools as well as rural health clinics and district councils. In his speech, Mr Heinebeck said that rural development--to which the bulk of Swedish aid was directed--was absolutely necessary if Zimbabwe was to achieve sustained, balanced and equitable economic growth and development. "Such development is in turn, imperative in the building of a progressive, non-racial and egalitarian society," he said. Pledging his country's support for these ideals, he also said: "The world has a clear responsibility to help Zimbabwe's Government and people to achieve the noble goals that have been set for their future." Mr Nkala thanked Sweden for its continued assistance. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 3]

UNIONIST FLIES TO NEW DELHI--The president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, leaves tomorrow for India to attend an international labour seminar next week. The seminar in New Delhi, organised by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, will last a week. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 7]

YUGOSLAV AID PLANS--The Yugoslav ambassador, Mr Djuro Vukolic, denied yesterday that he had said plans to enable his country to take part in Zimbabwe's reconstruction and youth programmes had been submitted to the Prime Minister. He said the plans, which they hoped to present to the Government, were still being prepared. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 7]

REID-DALY SUES FOR DAMAGES--Former Selous Scouts commander Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly has instituted a High Court action claiming \$10 000 damages from Major Albert Godfrey Sachse, his one-time second in command. A declaration lodged with the High Court late last month alleges that in July 1978 Major Sachse, now serving with the South African army, attached an electronic tapping device to Colonel Reid-Daly's telephone at Inkomo Barracks, near Salisbury. Colonel Reid-Daly, who is also now in South Africa, is already suing the former army commander, Lieut-General John Hickman and seven other army officers and men said to have been involved in the bugging operation. The latest action claims that the bugging constituted a prying into Colonel Reid-Daly's private and military activities, an invasion of privacy injuring his dignity and his reputation both personally and as a soldier. As in the outstanding action, Major Sachse is being sued "jointly and severally" with the then Minister of Defence. Major Sachse has already signified his intention to defend the action. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Mar 81 p 2]

SITHOLE DEMANDS--ZANU leader the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole yesterday called for the dissolution of assembly points and the integration of the forces. He said the ZANLA and ZIPRA guerillas should be speedily integrated into the armed forces. "The security of the country is being undermined because we don't have a national army," the ZANU president told 200 supporters outside the party's new headquarters in Sinoia Street, Salisbury. Mr Sithole was speaking after a three-hour party central committee meeting. The meeting decided that ZANU could not contest the local Government elections in Salisbury and Bulawayo because of alleged intimidation. The party congress is to be staged from May 21-23 in Gwelo, where ZANU was founded in 1963. In a wide-ranging speech after the central committee meeting, Mr Sithole claimed that: ZANU (PF) sees party membership as superior to Zimbabwe citizenship. The rising cost of living is hammering the man in the street. Mr Sithole said he had sent a petition to Mr Robert Mugabe stressing that the Prime Minister was the leader of all Zimbabweans. He added: "The security situation is responsible for the lack of foreign investment in the country, which leads to unemployment." He said the dissolution of the assembly camps and rapid integration of the armed forces should be the first priority. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Mar 81 p 3]

TAX PAYERS--People between the ages of 19 and 29 were the largest group of taxpayers for the year ending March 31, 1979. The average age of all taxpayers was 43, according to latest figures released by the Government. This is the first time figures on age distribution of taxpayers have been issued showing that the

average age of salary and wage earners is 43 while those in self-employment are 61. A total of 22 359 people between the ages of 19 and 29 paid tax for the year, with the next largest group (17 881) being those between 30 and 40. The number of taxpayers overall was 87 718. Wives contributed a sizeable amount of the total tax paid for the year which stood at \$133,7 million. For the year there were 81 000 children listed and another 11 600 dependants. Although the number of taxpayers dropped compared with the previous year, from 99 000 to 87 000, their taxable incomes went up from \$746 million to \$757 million. Tax paid also rose from \$123 million to \$133 million. One in seven taxpayers was earning between \$10 000 and \$12 000, the biggest single group (\$12 900). However, in the previous year the most numerous single group were those earning up to \$3 000, of which there were 17 000. The medical profession was again the biggest single earning group. A total of 326 practitioners earned a taxable income of \$10,1 million and their taxes amounted to \$3,9 million. Of these 45 earned more than \$50 000. There were also 14 very eligible unmarried people in the country that year as they each earned more than \$50 000. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 81 p 2]

MARANDELLAS MAY RECRUIT EXPATRIATES--The town clerk of Marandellas, Mr Roy Hamer, says his council may have to recruit senior staff abroad if they are not available locally. Mr Hamer said yesterday that applications had been received for the posts of town engineer, town treasurer, deputy works controller and a deputy and senior administrators. "We want to employ Zimbabweans, but the council may have to re-examine its recruiting policy if it fails to get the right people," he added. "The whole set-up may have to be restructured." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 81 p 2]

QUE QUE POLL--Bulawayo--New candidates have stepped forward to bridge the gap left last week by the shock resignations of three of the four Que Que councillors. There are also moves to revive the Ratepayers' Association. The councillors who resigned after a stormy council meeting were Mr John Lyon, Mr C.J. Ross and Mr K. Davies. Nominations to fill the vacancies close on March 20 and so far three people have said they will stand with the possibility of a fourth. The three definite nominations are Mr Brian Marriott, a pharmacist; Mr Henrik Ellert, a company director; and Mr Jim Sanders, a company director and hotelier. The fourth man who, according to his wife, is considering standing for election is Mr Mohamed A. Mukadam, a local businessman. Candidate Mr Ellert said it was unfortunate that councillors who stood for election only last November should resign after only a few months for they had a responsibility to those who voted them in. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Mar 81 p 3]

REACTIONARIES WARNED--Mr Mugabe yesterday warned whites still refusing to accept the new situation and continuing to abuse black workers that they faced instant expulsion from Zimbabwe. At the rally in Kariba, he called on workers to report to the Government any whites who persisted in their old anti-black practices and attitudes. Among the placards displayed at the meeting was one which read: "Zimbabwe is in Salisbury: Kariba is still Rhodesia??? White opinion." Mr Mugabe said he was aware of some whites who said to their employees: "Do you think this is Mugabe's enterprise? Go to Mugabe." "Give us their names. They will be kicked out in no time," the Prime Minister said amid cheers. He urged workers to

refuse to accept such attitudes and report such incidents to their party leaders. But he cautioned against lazy workers resorting to such allegations. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Mar 81 p 1]

NO OPPOSITION TO NEWMAN--Gwelo--When nominations closed in the by-election for the Gwelo City Council seat in Ward 2 following the resignation of Mr Ken Langford there was only one nomination, that of Mr Chris Newman who is as a result deemed to have been elected. Mr Newman (38) who is married and has two children, is the regional mining engineer with the Ministry of Mines, a post from which he has retired with effect from the end of April. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 7]

BATONGA GETS AID--A big food "parcel" was rushed to poverty-stricken Omay by the Social Services Department last week. The consignment of mealie meal, sugar and beans should have gone from Sinoia to Mola last month but was held up by torrential rains. Another batch for this month will be sent next week. The food, paid for by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, will feed nearly 2 000 half-starved Batonga. "We started sending food every month from the beginning of last year," said Mr Claudius Kasere, district Social Services officer. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 15 Mar 81 p 1]

VEHICLE ASSEMBLY--Umtali--Three new vehicle assembly plants may be built in Umtali. The mayor, Councillor Davidson Jahwi, said last week the agents of an Italian company, Fiat, had already bought land and French interests were considering setting up a tractor factory. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 3]

BLACK BUSINESS MERGER--Three black business organisations have finally merged under Government pressure to form the Zimbabwe Union of Chambers of Commerce, it was announced yesterday. A joint statement issued by the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Association (Ziba), the African Traders' Association (ATC) and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce (ZCC) said: We are formed into one organisation--the ZUCCO." A meeting of 48 delegates from various parts of the country attended a merger conference in Salisbury on Thursday and elected an executive for the new body. Earlier this month the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, issued an ultimatum to the three organisations to unite immediately or face Government measures which would force them to. The president of ZUCCO is Mr V.R.Z. Mushaninga (ATC), Mr M.B. Mucheche (ZCC) is deputy president and Mr Jairus Munyoro (Ziba) is vice-president. "We wish all our followers throughout the country to follow the example set in Salisbury," Mr Mushaninga said. The new body will draw up a full report on its new structures soon. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe (ACCOZ) endorsed the call by Mr Mvenge for a united chamber movement in Zimbabwe, its president Mr Brian Grubb, said yesterday. For several months the Government has repeatedly urged Ziba, ATC and the ZCC to merge to pave the way for overall union with ACCOZ. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Mar 81 p 3]

AGRICULTURE COMPANY TO 'GO PUBLIC'--A new agricultural company is to go public with a listing on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange. Shareholders will include Tobacco Sales, Agricura and Rumevite. The company will be called Agricor and will offer 30 percent of its shares to the public. Part of the money will be used to buy Premier Milling. Tobacco Sales will own 35 percent and the rest will be held by the other two companies. The chairman of Tobacco Sales, Mr C.G. Tracey, says in the annual report that group earnings will be increased by \$735 000 in the trading year 1981-82. The total profit of Agricor in that year is forecast to be \$2,1 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 7]

NEW QUARTERLY--A new publication, the Journal of Social Change and Development in Zimbabwe, will be launched today, its editor-in-chief, Mr Henry Muradzikwa, said in Salisbury yesterday. He said the first issue of the quarterly publication covered Zimbabwe's economy, land distribution, rural development, women and the church. Articles were written by distinguished academics lecturing at the University of Zimbabwe. The eight-person editorial board will be concerned with that social change and development which is taking place in Zimbabwe. "In the worldwide process no society is static," Mr Muradzikwa said. "It is the direction of social change and development we are concerned about," he said. Mr Muradzikwa is a sociology lecturer at UZ, national chairman of the World University Service's Zimbabwe committee as well as being chairman of the Self-Help Welfare Trust. "Socialism has been adopted by the Government as a guiding philosophy," Mr Muradzikwa said. "Once the direction is charted, it then becomes the duty of all our citizens to understand the meaning and practical demands of that ideology. "We believe the media has a vital role to play in socialist reconstruction. The journal on social change and development shall prove to be a most welcome addition to our mass media," Mr Muradzikwa said. Other members of the editorial board are: the Prime Minister's private secretary, Dr Charles Utete; UZ lecturers Dr Iden Wetherell, Mr Nelson Moyo; Appropriate Technology worker, Mr Brian McGarry; and members of the Riddell Commission of Inquiry Sister Aquina Weinrich and Mr Moses Kadhani. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 81 p 7]

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